

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.17

SEEDS



ANNUAL GUIDE

1916

KILGORE SEED CO.
PLANT CITY, FLORIDA



INDEX

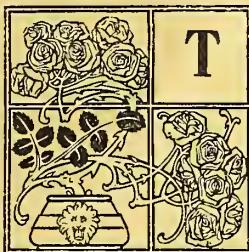
Page.	Page.		
Alfalfa -----	17	Leek -----	10
Barley -----	18	Lespedeza -----	23
Beans, Bush -----	3	Lettuce -----	9
Beans, Lima, Bush and Pole -----	3	Lyon Beans -----	22
Beans, Pole -----	4	Millet, German -----	23
Beans, New Home -----	4	Millet, Pearl -----	23
Beets -----	4	Mustard -----	10
Beggar Weed -----	19	Mulford Nitro Germ -----	25
Benne -----	19	Nest Eggs -----	26
Brocoli -----	4	Oats -----	22
Broom Corn -----	19	Okra -----	10
Brussels Sprouts -----	4	One Hundred Day Velvet Bean -----	22
Buckwheat -----	18	Onions -----	10
Creed -----	2	Onion Sets -----	11
Cabbage -----	5	Planting a crop -----	2nd page cover
Canning at Home -----	31	Parsley -----	13
Canning Machines -----	31	Parcel Post Rate -----	1
Cans -----	31	Parsnips -----	13
Canning Supplies -----	31	Peanuts -----	23
Cantaloupes and Muskmelons -----	8	Peas, Garden or English -----	12
Carrots -----	6	Peas, Cow -----	20
Cauliflower -----	7	Pepper -----	11
Celery -----	4	Potatoes -----	13
Chufas -----	20	Potato Planting for Fall -----	14
Cultivators -----	29	Poultry Feeds -----	26
Collards -----	6	Poultry Remedies -----	26
Cucumbers -----	7	Pumpkins -----	12
Corn, Sweet -----	15	Quality and Service Count -----	1
Corn, Field -----	19	Radishes -----	14
Chinese Velvet Beans -----	21	Rice -----	24
Dasheen -----	20	Romaine -----	10
Electro Chemical Ring -----	Cover 3	Rules and Instructions -----	1
Egg Plant -----	9	Rye -----	23
Egyptian Wheat -----	20	Sage -----	14
Endive -----	6	Seeds by Parcel Post -----	1
Farm Papers -----	2	Shipment of Seeds -----	2
Field Seeds -----	17	Sorghum -----	24
Fluctuation of prices -----	2	Soy or Soja Beans -----	22
Flower Seeds in bulk -----	25	Spinach -----	14
Flowers -----	31	Sprayers -----	26
Grass, Rhodes -----	17	Squashes -----	14
Grass, Bermuda -----	18	Stock Remedies -----	26
Grass, Natal -----	17	Sunflower -----	24
Grass, Italian Rye -----	18	Swiss Chard -----	15
Grass, Sudan -----	18	Time required to mature, various crops -----	32
Goobers -----	21	Tomatoes -----	16
How to order -----	2	Tobacco -----	23
Incubators -----	30	To Save Delay -----	2
Insecticides -----	27	Turnips and Rutabagas -----	15
Insecticide Formulas -----	29	Velvet Beans -----	21
Kaffir Corn -----	23	Watermelons -----	8
Kale -----	9	What and When to Plant -----	2nd page cover
Kohl Rabi -----	15	Warranting Seeds -----	2
		Yokohoma Beans -----	22

PROMPTNESS

Promptness is our Motto: If we cannot fill your order promptly on receipt of same, we will tell you so by return mail. We will not wear out your patience completely by holding your order and money until we can receive the goods, which perhaps had not even been ordered when your order was received.

Kilgore's Annual Guide

Quality and Service Count



HIS is as true as life and there is nothing that will verify this statement any more fully than the phenomenal growth of our business.

Each succeeding season finds us with hundreds of new customers, which of course, means increased business.

"There is a reason." If we do not satisfy the people they will most assuredly not come back, and it takes "repeaters" to make a good business.

Our years of experience in the seed business in Florida naturally gives us great advantage over the dealers who are located hundreds of miles away and positively know nothing about conditions that exist here in our South Land. We know what the people want, what they should plant and what the markets demand from Florida.

We make every effort to fill all orders the day received and our system is so well founded that mistakes rarely ever occur, but should everything not be just as ordered, please advise us and we will gladly rectify same immediately.

There are a few items that are grown in France, Germany and Russia that there will be a shortage on, with prices prevailing slightly higher than usual.

Thanking you for the liberal and appreciated patronage, and wishing that Nineteen Sixteen be one of the best years in history for all, we are

Yours very truly,

Kilgore Seed Company

Rules and Instructions

SEEDS BY PARCEL POST

Can you imagine what we would do without the Parcel Post service? After trying it for a year, we are sure you could find some who would be glad to dispense with it. Who? Why, all the express companies.

Those who can appreciate this service to the fullest, are the people who are situated in the rural districts where small lots of merchandise can be delivered right to the door cheaper than the express rate, when perhaps you would have to go several miles to the express office.

There is no advantage in rate, compared with express, where the parcel is sent a great distance, but there is all the difference here in the state where the package does not exceed twenty or thirty pounds. And just think how much quicker and more satisfactory Postal service is.

READ CAREFULLY

Frequently we get orders for a few pounds or quarts of seed to be sent by express, where same would go for less than half by Parcel Post. Where we are instructed to send by express or freight and no allowance is made for sending by mail, there is nothing left for us to do except to send by freight or express whichever the case may be.

By referring to the following table, you will readily be able to ascertain just what amount of postage to include or which would be the cheapest way to send.

First pound, 5 cents; each additional pound, 1 cent. For example, 5 pounds would be 9 cents.

First quart, 6 cents; each additional quart, 2 cents.

Peck, 20 cents. This rate applies to any point in the State of Florida.

HOW TO ORDER

Money should be sent by post office money order, bank check, express money order, or registered letter. Stamps are accepted as money.

Always sign your name, post office, county and state.

FLUCTUATION OF PRICES

Depending upon conditions and supplies, the prices given here are those ruling at the time catalogue goes to press.

We shall take pleasure at any time in quoting special prices on large quantities of any article handled by us.

TO SAVE DELAY

We receive hundreds of orders where the sender fails to include postage. This necessarily means delay until we can correspond with the one ordering; or else we must deduct enough from order to cover postage. Frequently we have orders for a pound or quart of some item where the price of same does not amount to as much as postage, therefore it will readily be seen that we could not send order postpaid in this case. All seeds are delivered free where marked postpaid in the catalog.

\$2.00 Worth of Seeds and Your Choice of Either of These Magazines at a Bargain Price.

TWO OF THE GREATEST FARM PAPERS IN THE SOUTH

Florida Grower

The only agricultural magazine published in Florida and applying all information to her conditions.

This is the interesting and instructive magazine that thousands of Florida truckers and fruit growers read and swear by.

The regular subscription price is \$1.50 per year and worth every cent of it.

We are so firmly convinced that it should be in the hands of every grower in Florida that we will have the paper sent one year to every person not already a subscriber who buys \$2.00 worth of seed from us or more, and sends 50 cents extra.

Two dollars and fifty cents gets you \$2.00 worth of any seed in this catalog and the Florida Grower one year.

Send your seed order and, if you are not a subscriber already, say: "Enclosed find 50 cents extra for the Florida Grower for one year."

Southern Ruralist

The Southern Ruralist is a Southern farm paper that no farmer should be without. It comes into your home every two weeks, brimful of bright ideas and all sorts of good advice and instructions. In fact, is just like a chat with your neighbor who is a practical, all-round good farmer. The men who edit this paper are practical men—men of actual experience on the farm, men who know just what your troubles are, and who can always advise and help along when you get in a difficult place.

It does people good to get in touch with other people's ideas and to read what other men are doing on their farms. It is a paper that will interest your boys and girls.

All questions asked by subscribers as to diseases and injuries of any nature of all kinds of live stock will be answered by a practical veterinarian.

If you are interested in farming, fruit growing and live stock, you can not afford to be without this valuable and practical information that comes to you every two

SHIPMENT OF SEEDS

Plant City has as good shipping facilities as any town in the state, having sixteen express trains daily, thereby enabling us to make deliveries to any part of the state within a few hours. In case we are not in position to fill your order the same day it is received you will be notified at once.

WARRANTING SEEDS

Realizing the importance of planting good seed, we are endeavoring to handle nothing but the very best. We exercise the greatest of care in placing our contracts, and buy practically everything from the grower direct, realizing that it is as much to our advantage to sell good seed as it is yours to buy. We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

weeks. We would like to see all our customers take the *Ruralist*, as we appreciate fully how helpful it is. Often you get enough of valuable information out of one issue to repay you many times what the paper cost you for a whole year.

All you have to send is 25 cents along with your seed order, and the *Ruralist* will become a visitor in your home every two weeks for a whole year. This is only half price, but by special arrangements we can do this where the subscription is accompanied with a seed order.

Cost is so small that no practical trucker, farmer or fruit grower can afford to be without either of the above practical, reliable and up-to-date farm papers for the South, as the price is in reach of all. Your subscription starts promptly on receipt of your order.

THIS CREED SHOULD BE THAT OF EVERY FLORIDA FARMER

I believe in farming for pleasure and profit. There is no pleasure in farming without profit, and no profit in farming without pleasure.

I believe in good crops, which is another way of saying I believe in good seeds, improved methods, careful cultivation of crops, intelligent use of fertilizers, and diversification and rotation of crops.

Especially do I believe in good seeds. They are the basis of all good crops.

I recognize in pure bred selected seeds a scientific product. The few cents extra for well bred seed take but a small portion of the returns from any crop, and yet that few cents often means profits from my crops instead of losses. Only the best is good enough for me.

I believe in living at home, as far as possible, and progress and all that progress means. I believe in my community, my section and my county. Whatever is good for all I believe is good for me, and is worthy of my active support.

And finally, I believe in myself and in my chosen work, and I can perform my daily tasks with a clear conscience and know that I am no man's slave. And I can drink the joys of everyday communion with the beauties and wonders of nature, with a satisfaction that I am a useful part, small but important toward making up the great scheme of things.

Beans

THREE PECKS SEED PER ACRE.

We believe that Beans are going to be a good spring crop, due to the fact that it does not require a potash fertilizer. And owing to the very unfavorable conditions in the Seed Bean growing sections, the crop is going to be very short. Therefore, we would suggest that all of our customers arrange for their seed early as possible.

CULTURE.—Beans are one of the greatest money crops and can generally be counted on. This is a vegetable that is used North, South, East and West. The price, of course, depends upon the supply, quality and manner in which they are packed. Low land is best suited for this crop, such as low hammock or low pine land. Beans are a quick-maturing crop and are usually followed with corn or some other crop which gets the benefit of the fertilizer not taken up by the beans. Where you desire to follow with something else, plant in 5-foot rows, so that you can plant between rows before you finish harvesting beans; if, however, you do not care to follow crop, plant in 3-foot rows. The green-podded are the most salable, Boston and Chicago being about the only markets caring especially for Wax varieties. Do not work the beans while the dew is on them or right after a rain, as this will have a tendency to make them speck. We only list the very best varieties for market and home use.

Spring plantings begin the first of January and continue until April. For fall crop, from middle of August until middle of October. Main crop planted on Florida East Coast, from October to December. Sow your seed in the drill, dropping a bean every 3 or 4 inches apart and cover 2 inches deep. Use from 600 pounds to ton of high-grade vegetable fertilizer per acre, making two applications of this amount. Our bean seed is as near rust proof as is possible to have them, grown in sections not affected by rust.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod

(45 days.) Entirely stringless and very hardy. Will stand more frost than most early varieties. A splendid all-round snap bean. Pkg. 10c, qt. 30c, pk. \$2.25, bu. \$8.00.

Giant Stringless Green Pod

(45 days.) One of the earliest

varieties, and a bean that is becoming a great favorite with the Florida truck growers. Long green pods that are entirely stringless at all stages of its growth. Pkg. 10c, qt. 30c, pk. \$2.25, bu. \$8.00.

Early Speckled Red Valentine

(46 Days.) Is a standard with the truckers, and one of the most prolific. Early round green-podded variety. A wonderful producer and fine shipper. Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.75, bu. \$7.00.



Refugee Bean.

Black Valentine (43 Days.) One of the earliest round green-podded beans and a great favorite with many of the market gardeners on account of its extreme earliness. Pkg. 10c, qt. 35c, pk. \$2.80, bu. \$11.00.

Longfellow (45 Days.) Superior variety of long green-podded bean. Splendid shipper. Pkg. 10c, qt. 30c, pk. \$2.25, bu. \$8.00.

Extra Early Refugee (48 Days.) A decided improvement over the old Refugee, being ten days earlier. A very popular round green bean. Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.75, bu. \$7.00.

Refugee or 1000 to 1 (55 Days.) Enormously productive and splendid variety for late planting, especially for fall crop, being about two weeks later than most other varieties mentioned, but bears much longer. Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.75, bu. \$7.00.

New Davis White Wax (50 Days.) A great favorite with truckers in some sections. Productive and withstands rust better than other varieties. Pkg. 10c, qt. 35c, pk. \$2.80, bu. \$11.

Wardell's Kidney Wax (48 Days.) Pods are of a very attractive bright yellow color, and a first-class shipper. Pkg. 10c, qt. 40c, pk. \$3.00, bu. \$11.00.

Hodson Wax (55 Days.) Matures a few days later than the early varieties. Pods are of a light yellow or a creamy white, long and fine quality. Very prolific and vigorous grower. Pkg. 10c, qt. 35c, pk. \$2.80, bu. \$11.00.

Bush and Pole Lima Beans

Dreer's Pole Lima (80 Days.) Produces very large beans. Well known and extensively planted all over the South. Pkg. 10c, qt. 30c, pk. \$2.00, bu. \$7.00.

Henderson's Bush Lima (65 Days.) Beans are small, but a popular variety. Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.75, bu. \$6.50.

Fordhook Lima (70 Days.) One of the very finest dwarf varieties; large seeded and of delicious flavor. Pkg. 10c, qt. 30c, pk. \$2.50, bu. \$9.00.

Old Florida Butter Bean

(75 Days.) Striped seeds and one of the surest for early bearing, holding up well throughout the season. Pkg. 10c, qt. 20c, qt. 35c, pk. \$2.00.

Old Florida Butter Bean

(Bush) - (65 Days.) This is very much like the Old Florida Butter Bean, only it is a bush variety, which we

LIMA BEANS—Continued.

consider far superior to the regular Old Pole Beans, because it is earlier, more prolific and best of all you do not have to stick them. Price: Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.75, bu. \$7.00.

New Home Bean (75 Days.) This is said to be one of the most prolific edible beans in existence. It is an attractive white color and small of size, cooking readily with a pleasing flavor. It is of a different botanical family from other beans, being much more prolific, drouth resistant and immune to many diseases and insects that attack the common beans. While it responds to rich soil, cultivation and moisture, it will come nearer making a crop on the desert or poor land than any crop known. On account of its quick growth and heavy cropage should be a general favorite all over America. Classed as a bush bean and not necessary to stick same. Used principally as a dry bean. Pkg. 10c, lb. 20c, 10 lbs. \$1.50, postpaid.

Pole Beans

Kentucky Wonder or Old

Homestead (60 Days.) One of the finest Pole Beans introduced. Long green pods, borne in clusters; very productive. Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$2.00, bu. \$7.50.

Kilgore's Florida Pole Bean

(56 Days.) Growth and productiveness similar to Old Homestead. Green podded; seeds are pure white, and one of the most delicious flavors. Try a few of them. There is no better Pole Bean grown. Pkg. 10c, pt. 20c, qt. 35c, pk. \$2.00.

Lazy Wife (65 Days.) The pods are borne in heavy clusters and is an excellent green-podded variety for snap or dry beans. Fleshy and entirely stringless. Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$2.00, bu. \$7.50.

Beets

FOUR POUNDS SEED PER ACRE.

CULTURE.—Soil must be rich to grow fine beets. Sow in drills 2 feet apart, and when 3 inches high thin out to 6 inches in the row. In this climate sow from September to March.

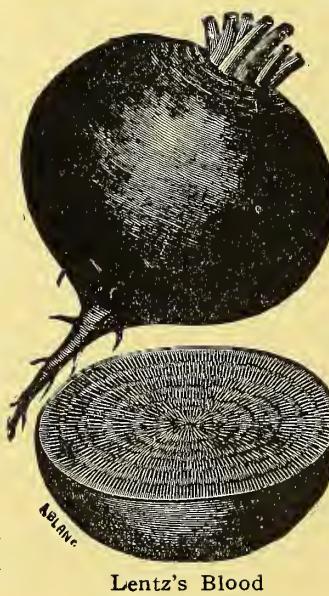
Lentz's Improved Blood

Turnip (75 Days.) This variety has proven to be one of the very best for Florida. Excellent quality and uniform size. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.



Kentucky Wonder Bean.

Do not forget to sign every letter and order, giving name, postoffice and state, also rural route. We are obliged to delay many orders on account of these being omitted.



Lentz's Blood Turnip Beet.

Long Smooth Blood (80 Days.) Spleen did keeper and fine quality, remaining sweet and tender for a long time. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

Crosby's Egyptian (75 Days.) One of the very best turnip beets; of deep blood red. If something is wanted to make a fine market appearance, you cannot beat this variety. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, postpaid.

Jumbo Long Red Mangle

(85 Days.) One of the best for feeding stock. Large and heavy yielder. Grows 2 feet long and 6 inches round. Oz. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, lb. 55c, postpaid.

Eclipse Blood Turnip (75 Days.) Small top and quick grower, and retains its blooded color after being cooked. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

Brussels Sprouts

HALF POUND SEED PER ACRE.

Improved Long Island

(90 Days.) Sow same time as cabbage and cultivate same way. Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Broccoli

ONE-FOURTH POUND TO ACRE.

Very much like cauliflower, only taller and not so compact. Same cultivation as cabbage. Can be sown fall or spring.

White Cape (120 Days.) Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Celery

SIX OUNCES SEED TO ACRE.

CULTURE.—First sowings are made in July in protected beds and continued until November. To grow fine celery you must have moist land and highly fertilized. Some of the most successful celery growers use from one to two tons of fertilizer per acre. When plants are about four inches high set in double rows 6x10 inches, on beds 2 feet wide and 30 inches apart. One ton high-grade fertilizer should be applied ten days before the plants are set, and second application one month after setting, and then 200 pounds of nitrate of soda every ten days until celery is ready to board for blanching.

We receive our new crop seed in June, and would advise placing orders early, as good true stock has been very scarce for the last few seasons, and no doubt with

CELERY—Continued.



Golden Self-Blanching Celery.

the continued war will be exceedingly so the coming season. At this time we cannot give any assurance of what the situation will be, neither do we dare say what the price of seed for next season's crops will cost. However, if our customers will place their orders with us early, we pledge ourselves to take care of them in the very best manner possible under the circumstances.

Golden Self-Blanching (150 Days.) This is the most popular with all Southern market gardeners, and is far superior to all other sorts. Compact in growth, large stalks, and a beautiful rich golden yellow. Crisp and tender and free from stringiness. Our **Golden Self-Blanching Celery Seed** is grown for us in France by the originator, and can be depended upon for great purity and exceeding fine quality. We do not recommend the American grown stock, as it usually proves very unsatisfactory for a marketing variety, being pithy and thoroughly unreliable in most cases. Pkg. 25c, oz. \$1.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.00, lb. \$20.00, postpaid.

White Plume (160 Days.) This is a magnificent type of American grown celery. Is a white celery, whereas the Golden Self-Blanching is yellow. White Plume bleaches naturally without being boarded and is a splendid variety for home use, but we do not recommend it for a marketing variety. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

Swiss Chard

Sown in early spring, it yields salad all summer. The leaves should be prepared like spinach, kale or turnip. The stalk may be cooked and served like Asparagus, making a delicious salad. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c.

Cabbage

SIX OUNCES SEED PER ACRE.

Cabbage as a money crop is one of the uncertainties, but when the market is right and the storage crop in the North is not too heavy, we do not know of any vegetable crop that is more profitable. Charleston Wakefield is one of the best all-round sharp-head sorts, and Succession, Early Summer and Flat Dutch, the best flat or round-headed varieties. Where a large-headed variety, such as the Succession, is planted, and you desire to produce only a medium-size head, crowd them in the drill, and this will give you a better size for the market than when too large. Cabbage should be planted on good, moist soil and from 1,200 pounds to ton of high-grade fertilizer used.

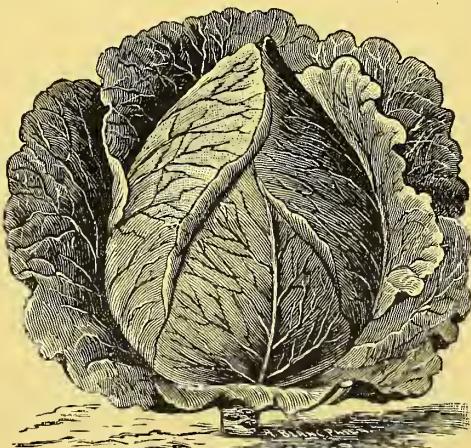
Use a regular cabbage crate to ship in and pack as near a hundred pounds to the crate as possible.

CULTURE.—Cabbage is a gross feeder, and therefore you must make your soil rich. They are sown here almost every month in the year, but the main crop is sown from August until November. Sow the seed thinly in seed beds, and be sure not to have the soil as rich as field to which you are going to transplant. For early varieties set in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and 14 inches in the drill. The later sorts being larger should be set in 3-foot rows and 18 inches apart in drill. We do not handle a pound of anything except genuine American grown seed, produced by one of the most reliable and time-tried growers on Long Island. There is no country in the world that excels Long Island for growing cabbage, and you will make no mistake in planting our seed, for they are as good as money can buy.

Henderson's Early Summer (100 Days.) One of the most popular, earliest large flat heads. Planted very extensively by many of the large market gardeners. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

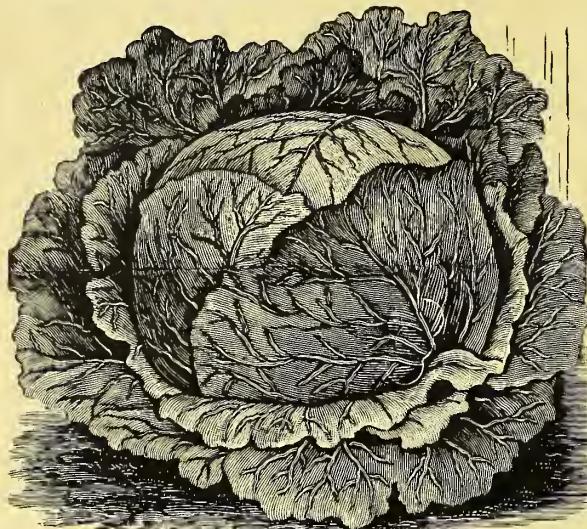
Henderson's Succession (100 Days.) Is largely planted at Coleman and other heavy cabbage-growing sections. Has been for years one of the standards for the market gardeners, and cannot be beaten for a general market crop. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

Large Charleston Wakefield (90 Days.) This variety is all that can be desired where a pointed-headed cabbage is wanted. It is an old standard. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c, lb. \$1.90, postpaid.



Charleston Wakefield Cabbage.

CABBAGE—Continued.



Successive Cabbage.

Long Island Wakefield (87 Days.) Perhaps a little larger and also a little earlier than the Charleston Wakefield. Good hard-header and preferred by many to the Charleston. One of the very best of the Wakefield family. Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

Selected Earliest Jersey Wakefield

(85 Days.) The very earliest of the Wakefields. Too well known to need any introduction. There is nothing that can surpass it for the early market or family garden. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c, lb. \$1.85, postpaid.

Early Flat Dutch (100 Days.) An old-time standard and well-known by all growers of cabbage. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

Well-Known Standard Varieties Premium Large Late Flat Dutch, Large Drum Head, and Early Drum Head. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c, lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

Florida Sure Header (110 Days.) Just as the name suggests it is truly a sure header of the finest quality and medium early. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c, lb. \$1.85, postpaid.

All Head Early (95 Days.) One that is well named, as it has very few outer leaves. Early flat head and of quality indeed hard to beat. Said to be somewhat earlier than the Early Summer. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

Copenhagen Market (100 Days.) One of the very earliest large flat head varieties; matures with Charleston Wakefield. Seed imported from Denmark. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

Endive

For early crop sow in April, main sowings in June or July in drills 15 inches apart and later thin out plants to 12 inches in the row.

Green Curled Hardiest variety and most desirable for home use or market garden. Deep green leaves beautifully curled and easily blanched. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c.

Collards

ONE-FOURTH POUND SEED PER ACRE.

CULTURE.—About the same as cabbage, only set the plants a little further apart. Can be planted almost every month in the year, and should be in every family garden, as it will furnish you an abundance of splendid greens when everything else is gone.

True Georgia Whitehead and a well known variety. The kind generally used throughout the South. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

Carrots

TWO POUNDS PER ACRE.

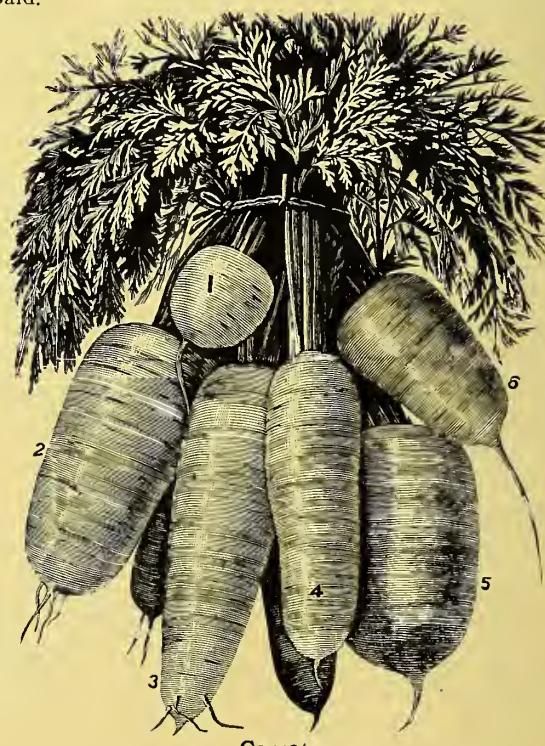
CULTURE.—Sow in rich soil deeply worked, drills 18 inches apart and thin out to 6 inches. Ounce of seed will plant 75 feet of drill.

Oxheart (90 Days.) Short, thick-formed variety, and of first-class quality. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 90c, postpaid.

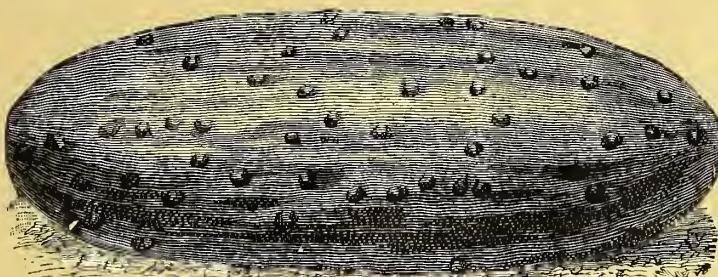
White Belgium (90 Days.) A very large white sort, used principally for feeding stock. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 90c, postpaid.

Improved Long Orange (90 Days.) Makes long, smooth, tapering roots of deep orange color. Fine for table use or stock feeding. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 90c, postpaid.

Half Long Danver (90 Days.) A very productive sort, and one that is suited to almost all kinds of soils. Roots smooth and handsome. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 90c, postpaid.



Carrots.



Extra Early White Spine Cucumber.

Cucumbers

OUNCE, FIFTY HILLS; TWO POUNDS, ACRE.

Our superior strains of Northern-grown Cucumber seed cannot be excelled. Same is grown under irrigation, where the seed crop can mature perfectly regardless of the uncertain dry seasons. This insures fine, plump seed, with high germinating power, rendering chances much more certain of a perfect stand and good crop. This is another of the very best money crops. Low black soil or muck land is perhaps the best for growing cucumbers. The early cukes are the ones that bring the money. And to get them early you must figure on protecting them from the possible frost. This vegetable is very sensitive to cold, and sometimes the slightest frost will ruin the crop.

CULTURE.—Make rows four feet apart and have the hills two feet in the drill, dropping six or eight seed in each hill. Sometimes it is very difficult to get up a stand early if the ground is wet and cold. The seed will rot before they germinate if the ground is too wet or cold. Frequently two or three plantings have to be made to get a stand early. This crop is very subject to blight and we would advise spraying with Bordeaux Mixture, with 2 lbs. Arsenate of Lead added to each 50 gals., and spray once a week from the time they are 3 weeks old until they begin to fruit. The Bordeaux Mixture will help materially to keep off the rust or blight and the Arsenate of Lead will kill the worms. For spring, plant from Jan. to April; for fall, August until October. Seed grown on alfalfa sod in sections where there is no blight or rust. All varieties shown are popular sorts. For Lice use Black Leaf "40"—it will kill them.

Henderson's Perfected White Spine

(65 Days.) A standard for years, and makes fine market appearance, holding its color well after reaching the far distant market. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Davis Perfect (80 Days.) One of splendid quality and very popular. For shape and color it is unequaled. Grows 8 to 10 inches long, dark, glossy green color. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

Early Fortune (70 Days.) A great favorite with the truck growers throughout Florida. One that holds its dark green color a long time after reaching the Northern markets, going to the market looking fresh and plump. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

Improved Arlington White Spine

(80 Days.) One of the most perfect in shape, size color and quality. One that is very popular with the market gardeners. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

Extra Early Improved White Spine

(70 Days.) The most popular and, for general use, one of the best. This strain is planted extensively for the Northern market. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

Klondyke (75 Days.) This has become a well-known variety, which originated in the famous Rocky Ford district. It is very early and of desirable shape. Retains color well, making it one of the most profitable varieties for shipping to the Northern markets. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 90c, postpaid.

Improved Long Green (75 Days.) An excellent all-round cucumber. It grows 8 to 10 inches long; dark green, firm and crisp. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

Cauliflower

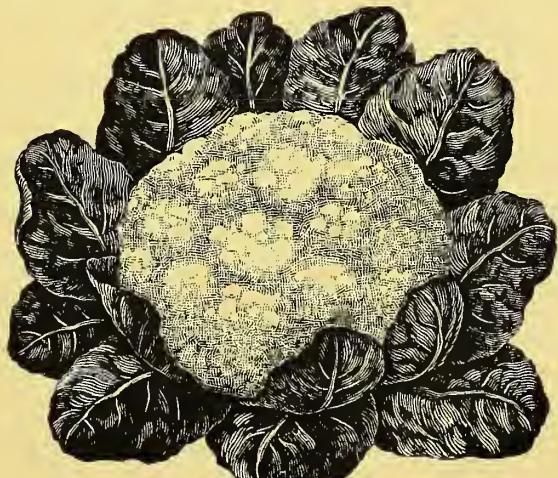
ONE-FOURTH POUND SEED PER ACRE.

CULTURE.—Cauliflower, like cabbage, needs very rich soil and plenty of moisture. On account of the price of seed, we recommend starting plants in beds, where they can be taken care of. Cultivation, same as cabbage. Just as soon as there is any appearance of heading, draw the outer leaves over the head and tie with soft string or use toothpicks to pin same. The half-barrel crate is used extensively for shipping this vegetable in.

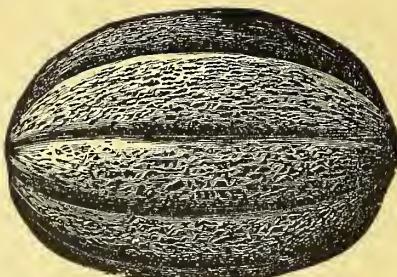
We handle the very finest Imported European-grown strain of the Early Snowball and are confident that there is no better that comes into the United States. For the last few seasons we have had a splendid trade on this seed from Manatee County and other of the best cauliflower sections of the State.

Henderson's Early Snowball (105 Days.) Beyond question the best variety that can be planted here in Florida for the market. Pkg. 25c, oz. \$1.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.00, lb. \$20.00, postpaid.

Autumn Giant A valuable home variety. Heads large and white remaining a long time fit for use. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.00, postpaid.



Henderson's Early Snowball Cauliflower.



Old Georgia Muskmelon.

Cantaloupes and Muskmelons

POUND SEED PER ACRE.

There is always a greater demand than can be supplied for the earliest Cantaloupes where the quality is right. We have our cantaloupe seed grown by a famous Rocky Ford seed grower, who was awarded the prize twice in succession on the renowned Rocky Ford Eden Gem or Pollock strain of Rust Proof cantaloupes at the Fair at Rocky Ford.

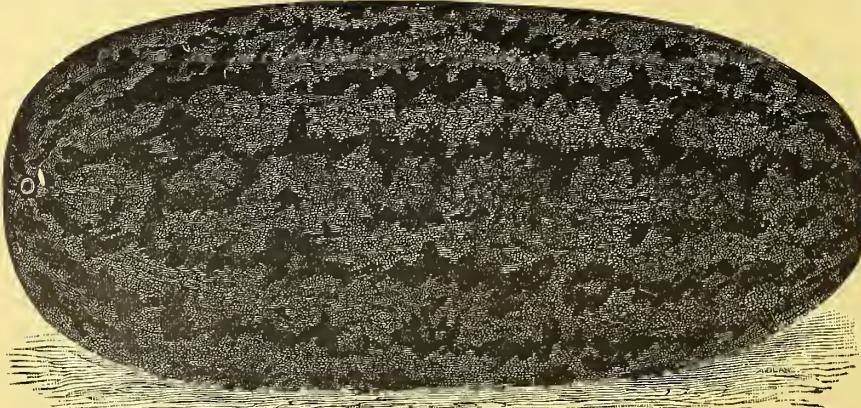
CULTURE.—Should have rather high, light soil and planted in hills 6x6 feet, dropping 8 to 10 seed to each hill. Place your fertilizer in the hill and make second application when the vines start to run. Thin out to two plants to the hill when same are four inches high.

Rocky Ford (90 Days.) This is a rust resistant strain of the Pollock or Eden Gem, and beyond question one of the very best cantaloupes that ever grew in this or any other state for the market or home use. Has the thick fine flavored green flesh, with small seed cavity; a dense and perfect netting. This variety is as near rust proof as can be had. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Early Hackensack (95 Days.) A splendid early variety. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 90c, postpaid.

Banana Cantaloupe (95 Days.) Fine quality; grows from 15 to 25 inches long, and is of a most delicious flavor. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Old Georgia Muskmelon (100 Days.) Regular old-time muskmelon that grows to weigh several pounds and just what many of us have been looking for a long time. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.



Florida Favorite Watermelon.

Watermelons

POUND SEED PER ACRE.

There are two sources of supply for watermelon seed, viz: the Southern States and the Northwest. Now, the latter source is cheap in price and low in quality. We secure all our melon seed from Georgia, which is the home of the watermelon and where it grows in all of its glory. We do not have a crop grown and ship all the first and choice melons but only the largest and best are harvested. Many large melon growers contract with dozens of growers, and know not where their seed comes from. If you want the very best that money can buy and are willing to pay the price, we can furnish them. To command best prices you must have early melons, and to do this you will have to protect them from the possible cold. Strawberry cups are very good when the plants are small, and some use moss and various other things. New land is well adapted to this crop, as well as cantaloupes, or land that has been rested for some time. Melons, like lots of other seed, are hard to germinate when the ground is cold and damp, and to get a perfect stand you may have to plant several times. The early plantings begin in January. A light soil is best for growing melons. Land should be well broken in December and when you are ready to plant, make your hills eight by ten feet, dropping six or eight seed in each hill.

Tom Watson (100 Days.) This melon has become one of the most popular with all Florida growers for shipping to far distant markets. It is a large, long, dark green melon, tough rind, and is an excellent melon in every respect for shipping or for home use. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50, postpaid.

Georgia Rattlesnake (100 Days.) A standard and well known variety. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 90c, postpaid.

Florida Favorite (95 Days.) Quality unsurpassed; extra early; nicely shaped; dark green color; irregularly striped with lighter green. It is truly what the name indicates—a real favorite for home use or Southern markets. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50, postpaid.

Kleckley's Sweet (95 Days.) Another very popular sort. Early, flesh very sweet, crisp, solid heart, and uniform growth. Hard to beat for home use or nearby markets. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 80c, postpaid.

Alabama Sweet (95 Days.) Attractive large oblong melon, fine quality, free from stringiness, tough rind. Fine shipper and home favorite. Resembles Fla. Favorite. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50, postpaid.

Excell Melon Produces Melons averaging in length 16 to 25 in. and 12 to 15 in. in diameter. Weight varies from 35 to 60 lbs. Has a dark green skin with indistinct stripes with a shade of lighter green. The meat is crisp, finely flavored and free from hard centers. Has small seed cavity, tough skin and is becoming a great favorite with shippers, who grow for either home or distant markets. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50, postpaid.

Egg Plant

Light hammock land is the best for this crop, or any sandy loam may be well adapted to Egg Plants. The heavy, dark low soils are not good for this crop. This is rather a difficult vegetable to grow if one does not understand the handling of same, but very profitable. It is very hard to get the seed to germinate right if the ground is wet and cold, and for this reason many Manatee County Truckers make their plantings October and November before the ground becomes so cold. Plants are carried through the winter in protected beds, which gives them good healthy strong plants to set just as soon as the danger of frost is over.

CULTURE.—For the Fall crop plant in June and July in seed beds or in the open field, where they are to remain. But where planted in the open the plants will need some protection from the sun, which is a little too much for them at this season of the year. A great many use palmetto fans stuck slanting on the South side of the hill which will keep the sun from striking them full force. When planting in the open field use one-half pound seed per acre, and where planted in seed-bed use one quarter pound. Have rows 5 feet apart and 3 feet between the plants. Use from 1,200 pounds to one ton high-grade fertilizer per acre. It is a splendid plan to spray with Bordeaux Mixture every ten days from the time the plants have four or five leaves, as there is no plant more subject to blight than this. If the crop is attacked by worms, add two to three pounds of Arsenate of Lead to each 50 gallons of Bordeaux Mixture.

New Jersey Improved Purple Thornless

(120 Days.) A standard and very popular variety, somewhat similar to the New York Purple, and is one of the very best than can be planted by the Southern truckers. Large fruits, attractive and the very best shipper. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.25, postpaid.

Black Beauty (115 Days.) Ten days to two weeks earlier than any other large variety. Fruit develops quickly; thick, lustrous purplish black, and of the finest quality. Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

New York Improved Purple Spineless

(120 Days.) Very large, with glossy, smooth deep purple skin. Popular with market gardeners. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.25, postpaid.

Florida High Bush (120 Days.) Heavy yielding, and owing to its upright growth, does not get bruised or affected by the wet weather as easily as other varieties. A great favorite with many shippers. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.25, postpaid.

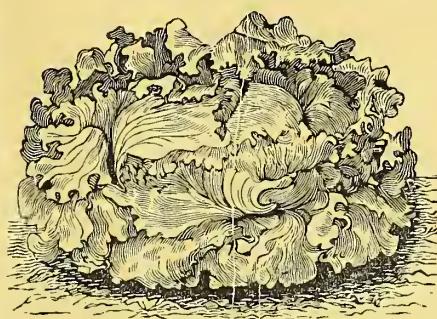
Kale

Green Curled Scotch This is about the best variety that can be planted here. Sow from August until December in drills twenty inches apart. Give plenty of cultivation and you will have an abundance of greens. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 65c, postpaid.



Lettuce

POUND
SEED
PER ACRE.



Big
Boston
Lettuce

CULTURE.—First sowings are made first of September and continue until December. Low, damp, dark soil is best suited for this crop. Lettuce must be grown rapidly in order to give it size, tenderness, crispness and quality. Therefore, your land must be highly fertilized and of moist nature. Broadcast the seed on good moist beds that have been thoroughly prepared, and use light roller to press them into the soil or rake the seed in lightly. Ants are the greatest pest to the seed-beds; in fact, if some means of keeping them away is not resorted to, you cannot raise a seed bed. A great many who have water cut little ditches all around the beds and keep them filled with water until the seed germinates and others keep damp sacks over the beds with dirt around on the edges of the sacks, which is very good. Be sure that your seed-beds are kept thoroughly moist at all times after the seed are planted.

Big Boston (75 Days.) This is the most popular variety; in fact is grown almost exclusively in the State. It is a large, round, firm header. Our strain of Big Boston Lettuce is second to none. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Florida Special (75 Days.) This is also a splendid all-round variety for home use, or fine shipper. Florida Special is a new variety, seems especially adapted to our Florida conditions. Pkg. 5c, oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Black Seeded Simpson (80 Days.) One of the very best that can be planted when it is too warm to grow the heading sorts. Does not make much head. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.



Kale.

Leek

Sow in fall or spring in good rich soil half inch deep. When six or eight inches high transplant to rows one foot apart and four inches in the drill. Leek is considered much superior to onions for seasoning. One ounce will sow 75 feet of drill. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, postpaid.

Romaine

White Paris Cos (70 Days.) This variety has given perfect satisfaction throughout the State where Romaine has been planted. White Paris, without question is one of the best yet introduced. Many of the best truckers are planting Romaine instead of lettuce. It most always brings good prices in the markets and withstands both cold and heat better than lettuce. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Mustard



CULTURE.—Mustard will come in quicker than any other sort of greens. Sow in good, rich garden soil and have drills sixteen inches apart.

Southern Giant Curled Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

New Chinese Smooth Leaf Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

Okra

EIGHT POUNDS SEED PER ACRE.

CULTURE.—Okra can be planted any time from February until September. This is a warm-weather plant, and will not do much until the ground becomes warm. In fact, the seeds are hard to germinate when the ground is cold. Can be planted on almost any kind of soil. You do not get any big money out of an okra crop at any one time, but it continues to bear for several months, and after all we consider it one of the easiest and safest little money crops that can be planted. Have rows three feet apart and sow thinly in the drill, and when three or four inches high thin out to one stalk every ten inches. Okra should be cut every second day. If this is not done some of the pods become too hard, and, besides it stops young plants from bearing.

The best way in which to ship is in six-basket tomato carriers. Take a piece of wrapping or newspaper large enough to cover bottom and sides and place in basket, leaving enough to cover top. Fill basket perfectly full and then bring the paper over and stick in edge of basket.

Perkins Mammoth Podded Long Green

(45 days.) This is the best variety for marketing. In fact, used almost exclusively by market gardeners. Pods long, slender, intense green and remains tender longer than any other sort. We secure this strain direct from Mr. Perkins, the originator. Oz. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, lb. 45c, postpaid.

White Velvet (50 Days.) Well known smooth-podded variety. Oz. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, lb. 45c, postpaid.

Florida Dwarf Favorite

(45 Days.) This is a new introduction. Dwarf with long slender pods which are not as intense green as Perkins Long Green. We believe this variety will become very popular, due to the fact that a dwarf variety producing long slender pods is what many of the growers will want. Oz. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, lb. 45c, postpaid.



Perkins Mammoth Long Green Okra.

Onions

FLORIDA NEEDS TO GROW MORE ONIONS

We send out of this State annually, thousands upon thousands of dollars for this one item, when we can produce as fine onions right here as can be grown anywhere in the world.

Some seem to think onions will not keep here; this is all a mistake, for we have seen them kept for months. The keeping depends largely upon the way the onions are taken care of during harvest. If they get wet after they have been taken out of the ground, they are sure to rot more or less; therefore great care should be exercised that same are harvested during a dry time, and after being pulled or dug should be allowed to stay on the ground in the sunshine only long enough to dry off what soil sticks to them. Then the onions should be removed to some barn or good dry place where the air can circulate about them freely, but do not heap them up.

The new crop seed arrives in this country the earlier part of September and should not be planted before the latter part of that month. We never offer a pound of old seed, for same is absolutely worthless, and will not germinate. Therefore, if you purchase seed before the first of September, you may rest assured that you are not getting new crop seed.

CULTURE.—There are only two varieties of onions that can be relied upon here in Florida, and these are the Bermudas and Creole. First plantings are made latter part of September and continued until January. October and November are the best months to plant. Here in Florida the Seed is generally planted in the open field, where they are to grow, in rows fifteen inches apart, and when four or five inches high they are thinned out to five inches apart in the drill. Those

taken out can be used to transplant any possible skips. However, there is no question but what planting in beds and then transplanting is far the best method, and perhaps does not require much more labor when the task of two or three weedings is considered, which has to be done by hand principally, where the seed is planted in open field. A moist (but not wet) soil is best suited for the onion, therefore, our Florida hammock and low pine lands are preferable. Yet almost any of our Florida soil, where not too high, will grow fine onions. This crop is a gross feeder, and not less than a ton of high-grade fertilizer should be used per acre. There is nothing better than an application of well-rotted stable manure broadcasted on the land before planting. This crop needs constant, shallow cultivation, which keeps it steadily growing. Use 3 lb. seed to acre in beds, or 5 lb. where planted in field. Our Bermuda Onion Seed is genuine Teneriffe grown, imported direct by us from one of the very best growers on the Canary Islands. And we know there is no better onion seed to be had than what we offer, no matter where you buy.

The onions are ready to begin using about four months from time of planting seed, but it takes six months to mature a crop.

Crystal Wax Bermuda

Beautiful waxy white color. Seed of this variety is usually in very short supply. Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

White Bermuda

The name is often misleading, for it is not a white onion, but straw. Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c, lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

Red Bermuda

Identical with White Bermuda, except in color, which is a light red. Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

Louisiana Creole

Perhaps one of the very best keepers. Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

Florida Prize Taker

Does well in Florida. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

Australian Brown

Very productive and a good keeper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

ONION SETS



As a rule the sets cannot be depended upon to grow large onions, but if early green onions are wanted to bunch for market, or home use, plant the sets. Put out in rows eighteen inches apart and five inches between the sets in the drill. Plant from September to March; use six bushels per acre of medium size sets.

Parcel post rate on onion sets as follows: Pt. 4c, qt. 6c, pk. 13c, bu. 35c. Bushel, 32 pounds.

	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
Red Bermuda	10c	15c	\$.90	\$3.25
White Bermuda	10c	15c	.90	3.25
Crystal Wax Bermuda	10c	20c	1.00	3.50
Silver Skin	10c	15c	.75	2.75
Yellow Danver	10c	15c	.75	2.75
White Multiplier	10c	15c	.90	3.25

Pepper

HALF POUND SEED TO ACRE



Ruby King Pepper.

frost is over. In North and Central Florida, where you desire to grow a fall crop, sow the seed in June, July and August.

Pepper and egg plant, unlike most other plants, can be transplanted after they are blooming and it does not seem to hurt them. Pepper is much more hardy than egg plant. However, it takes a very high temperature to germinate either seed, and it is usually very difficult to get a stand when the ground is cold and wet. Make rows 3 feet apart and set plants 20 inches apart in the drill. Inasmuch as this crop is in bearing so long, it is generally thought that to make several applications of fertilizer is the most profitable, using 400 pounds to acre every 20 days until at least a ton has been used. Ruby King is the standard variety and surpasses anything in the pepper line that we know of yet introduced.

Ruby King

(115 Days.) The king of all large sweet sorts with our Florida pepper growers. Planted more extensively than all other varieties combined. It has the quality, productiveness, size, shape, and everything to make up one of the very best marketable peppers ever tried in the State. Our strain of Ruby King pepper is one of the very best produced. No matter what price you pay you can get no better. Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

Large Bell or Bull Nose

(115 Days.) Planted largely throughout the South. An old standard large sweet pepper. Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c, lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

Chinese Giant

(120 Days.) One of the largest of the sweet pepper family. Makes very stocky bush, productive and mild flavor, and becoming very popular with our Florida growers. Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.25, postpaid.

Long Red Gayenne

(110 Days.) Bears long, slender, bright pods in abundance. Very strong. Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, postpaid.

Ruby Giant

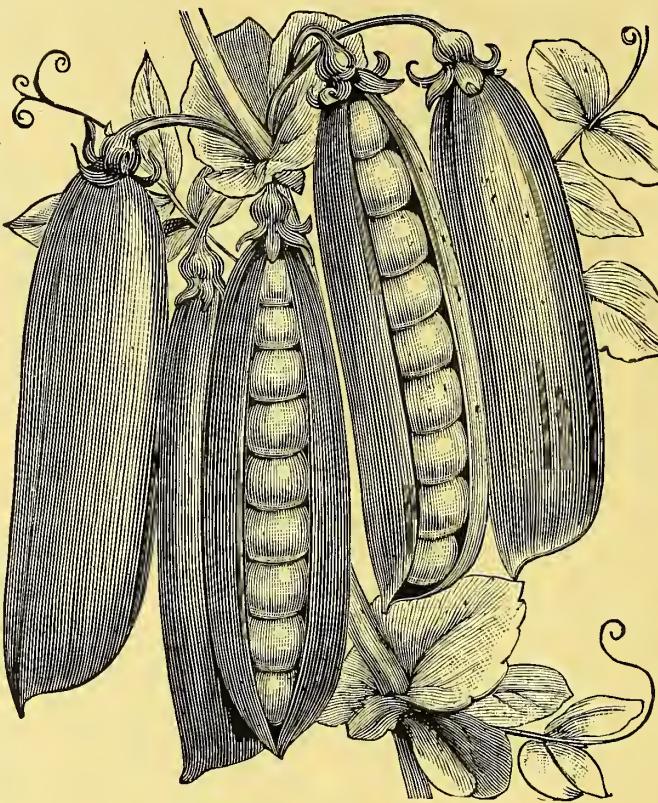
(115 Days.) Similar to Ruby King, only the pods are said to grow somewhat larger. Pkg. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.75, postpaid.

Red Cluster

(100 Days.) For making pepper sauce. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, postpaid.

English or Garden Peas

The pea is a very hardy plant and one that is not attacked by insects at all. Frost does not hurt them, except while in blossom, which only destroys that crop of bloom, and they will put on another crop immediately. After the frost takes a crop of bloom, it is a splendid idea to give them an application of Nitrate of Soda at the rate of 200 pounds per acre. Peas can be grown on almost any kind of soil, and with about the same cultivation as beans. To sow in double rows is a good plan, as when planted this way they will support each other. Have rows four feet apart and drop the peas 1 to 2 inches apart. It will require two bushels of seed per acre to plant in double rows and half of this amount in single rows, except the small smooth varieties, such as Early Alaska, McNeil and Kilgore's Extra Early, which only require $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels in double rows.



Gradus or Prosperity Peas.

Extra Early Alaska

(50 Days.) One of the earliest. A smooth pea, very productive; of splendid quality, and a fine shipper. The hardiest of all. Will stand more frost and adverse weather conditions than any other variety. Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.50, bu. \$5.00.

Large Alaska

(55 Days.) Resembles Early Alaska in general habit, only longer, larger and a little later. Grows about $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, excellent quality and handsomely shaped pods. Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.65, bu. \$5.75.

McNeil

(60 Days.) A general favorite throughout the State, but better for the Southern markets than to ship to distant markets. Plant in three or four foot rows four or five peas in a hill twelve to fourteen inches apart, will make a solid mass of vines if the ground is fairly rich. Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.75, bu. \$6.50.

Gradus or Prosperity

(55 Days.) Here is a combination of finest quality, size, productiveness and earliness. One of the very earliest large wrinkled varieties. A most delicious pea. Grows $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high. Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.75, bu. \$6.50.

Dwarf Telephone

(65 Days.) Another large wrinkled variety with long pods. Planted very extensively for the Northern markets. Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.75, bu. \$6.50.

Tall Telephone

(65 Days.) An excellent wrinkled variety of sugary flavor. Grows $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Large pods, containing 6 to 7 peas. Very productive, but late in maturing. Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.75, bu. \$6.50.

Thomas Laxton

This grand pea is indeed one of the winners and a very close rival to the Gradus or Prosperity. Is early, hardy, fine dark green color and very productive. Pods are large, long with square ends, containing 7 to 8 large, richly flavored peas of quality unsurpassed. It grows three feet high. Our supply of seed of this variety is the best. Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.85, bu. \$7.00.

Kilgore's Extra

Early (50 Days.) One of the very earliest smooth varieties and splendid quality. Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.50, bu. \$5.00.

Bliss Everbearing

(65 Days.) One of the second earliest large pods and good quality. One of the strong points in favor of this pea is that it stands much cold. Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.65, bu. \$5.50.

Pumpkins

Planting with your corn is a good plan, or if sown as a separate crop, plant in hills six to eight feet apart each way. Two pounds of seed per acre.

King of the Mammoth

(100 Days.) One of the very largest varieties grown and a fine keeper. It has been known to make pumpkins that weighed 245 pounds. Some pumpkin, eh? Plant some for the fair. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

Small Sugar

(65 Days.) Small sweet pumpkin, commonly used for making pies, and for general table use. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

Corn Field Pumpkin

(70 Days.) A splendid yielder and fine for stock feed. Oz. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, lb. 55c, postpaid.

Cashaw

(70 Days.) Is green striped, excellent for pies and baking. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.



Small Sugar Pumpkin.

Parsnips

ONE OUNCE TO ONE HUNDRED FIFTY FEET
OF DRILL.

Sugar or Hollow Crown (120 Days.) Sow from October to March in drills 18 inches apart. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

Parsley

ONE OUNCE TO ONE HUNDRED FIFTY FEET
OF DRILL. TWO POUNDS PER ACRE.

CULTURE.—Parsley can be sown in the Fall or spring, in drills 16 inches apart. This seed is very hard to germinate and often takes two or three weeks.

Extra Double Moss Curled (90 Days.) Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

Potatoes

We will again be in position to offer some of the very best seed stock that Maine produces.

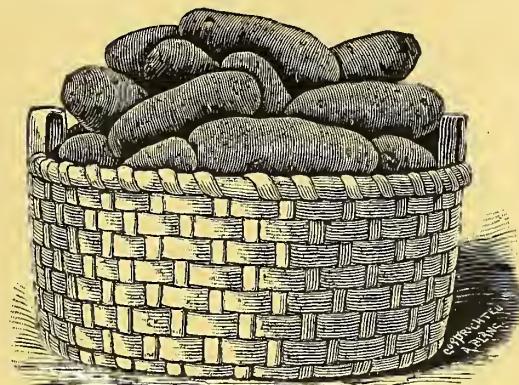
We have the reputation of handling some of the finest Seed Potatoes that are shipped into the State. A reputation any firm could well afford to be proud of.

Our trade on this item has experienced a constant and steady growth, resulting from the fact that our potato seed has the reputation of quality that always produces such a satisfactory crop, until we have become the largest Seed Potato dealers in the State. If it is quality you want, buy your seed potatoes from us. Our prices are not exorbitant, but are as low as high class seed can possibly be handled.

Our seed potatoes are all especially grown for seed purposes, in the very best Potato sections of the country and are far superior to the stocks ordinarily sold for seed. Don't forget the best is the cheapest, regardless of the price.

POTATO QUARANTINE LIFTED.

Washington, D. C., Sept 10th, 1915.—The United States Department of Agriculture has issued an order removing on September 1st, all restrictions placed on Seed Potatoes from Maine and New York, on account of Powdery Scab. This quarantine was laid as a precautioning measure for the protection of other



Irish Cobbler Potatoes.

States, after the discovery of the then new and little-understood disease and pending further investigation.

The information acquired by the Department during the past two years indicates, however, that the danger to the Central and Southern States, which depended to a large extent upon the infected districts for their seed supply, is not serious. In the majority of cases the disease has failed to develop even where infected seed is known to have been planted.

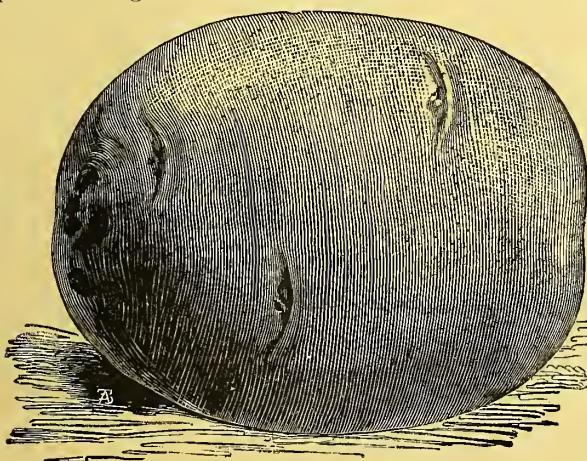
Apparently the disease is limited in its power to develop by soil and climatic conditions and the evidence at hand does not justify the continuance of quarantine restrictions. Therefore, "Good-bye to Powder Scab," fade away in order that we government folks can find us another new job.

We handle nothing but the genuine Maine-grown seed, as time has proven that no other potato will do half so well in Florida. We have our seed grown by one of the oldest established growers in the famous Potato belt of Aroostock County, who makes a specialty of growing fine seed potatoes. We are in the seed business, and when we say seed potatoes, that is what we mean, and not a lot of cheap commission house stuff, of which there are thousands upon thousands of bushels sold for seed, and then you wonder why you did not get better results. When you wish to grow potatoes, plant seed potatoes and not commission house stock, just because you can perhaps save a few cents per bag. If you are going to plant this sort of seed, go to your grocer to buy it and save yourself the expense of freight.

CULTURE.—For growing early potatoes here in Florida, first plantings are usually made the first of January and on through February. And on the East Coast they are planted much earlier. Frequently this crop is followed by corn or some other crop. In this case have rows five feet apart, otherwise make rows three feet apart, and hills every fifteen inches in the drill. Use from one thousand pounds to one ton fertilizer per acre, making two applications of this amount. First application ten days before planting and second application thirty days after planting. Potatoes should be planted on rather moist soil. In fact damp, heavy soil is best. Ordinarily it takes three bags or $7\frac{1}{2}$ bushels seed to plant an acre.

Irish Cobbler (75 Days.) The earliest white potato and one that is growing in popularity every season. Very similar to the Bliss in size and shape. Of finest quality and one of the very best keepers that we have seen tried in Florida; also splendid shipper. Pk. 50c, bu. \$1.65, bag \$3.50.

The prices quoted are for ten-peck bags. Where a number of bags are wanted, write us, stating quantity, and we will take pleasure in quoting our lowest delivered price.



Red Bliss Potato.

POTATOES—Continued.

Red Bliss or Triumph (75 Days.) A standard best-known and most popular with the Florida truckers. An extra early, fine appearance, pink skin, white flesh and round shape. Pk. 50c, bu. \$1.75, bag \$4.00.

Spaulding Rose No. 4 (80 Days.) A standard and heavy yielder and planted almost as extensively as the Bliss in this State. This potato will stand more hardships and adverse weather conditions than any other that we know of. Tubers large, medium length, more or less flattened, and light pink, or flesh colored. Pk. 50c, bu. \$1.75, bag \$3.75.

POTATO PLANTING FOR FALL.

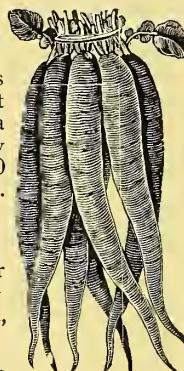
We have seen some as fine potatoes grown in the fall as were ever produced in the spring. Methods of planting and cultivating are the same, except that only the small potatoes are used and planted whole.

On account of the heated condition of the ground at the time our fall crop must be planted, the seed will surely rot if cut. Fall crop is planted from latter part of August until earlier part of October.

It will take about ten bushels of the small seed to plant an acre. Price on application.

Radishes

CULTURE.—To have nice radishes they must be grown quickly, and that requires rich moist soil. In Florida radishes can be grown almost every month in the year. One ounce to 50 feet of drill; four pounds to the acre.



Long Scarlet Radishes.

Bright Long Scarlet

(23 days.) The South's most popular variety. For quality it is unsurpassed. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 65c, postpaid.

Scarlet Turnip (21 Days.) One of the very earliest and fine flavored. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 65c, postpaid.

Long White Icicle (23 Days.) Crisp and tender; pure white in color. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 70c, postpaid.

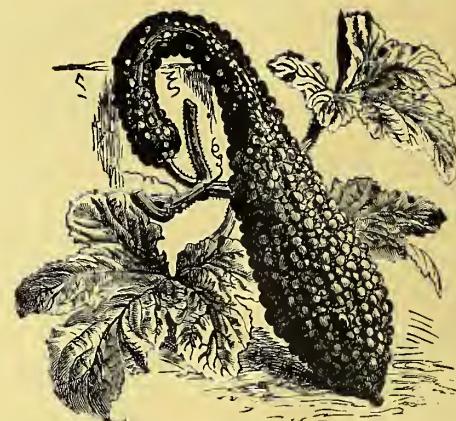
Mixed Radishes (23 Days.) Composed of all the leading varieties, and where the Mixed Radishes are planted the different varieties come at different times, the later sorts taking place of the earlier varieties. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 65c, postpaid.

French Breakfast (22 Days.) Oblong in shape and white tipped; otherwise similar to the Scarlet Turnip. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 65c, postpaid.

Spinach

Sow in spring or fall one ounce to 100 feet of drill; four pounds per acre in drills one foot apart.

Curled Norfolk Savoy (110 Days.) Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 65c, postpaid.



Yellow Crookneck Squash.

Squashes

CULTURE.—This is one of the quickest and easiest crops that can be grown, and often proves very profitable. The early varieties begin bearing in six or seven weeks from time of planting the seed. Squashes can be grown on almost any kind of soil. Use from 600 to 1,200 pounds of fertilizer per acre. Bush varieties, 2 pounds seed per acre, running sorts, 1 pound.

For bush varieties have rows four feet apart and hills three feet in the drill. Running varieties should be planted 6x6 feet. Put six or eight seed in each hill, and thin out to two plants when three inches high. Squashes here in Florida are a good-paying crop for fall or spring. Plant in spring just as early as you can get them in after danger of frost is over. For fall planting from August until October.

Early White Bush or Patty Pan

(45 Days.) By far the most popular variety of all for shipping purposes. Very early, maturing in six weeks from time of planting. Pkg. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 65c, postpaid.

Mammoth White Bush (50 Days.) Almost identical with Early White Bush, only much larger and not quite as early. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c, postpaid.

Early Yellow Bush (45 Days.) Same shape and growth as Patty Pan, but yellow in color. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 70c, postpaid.

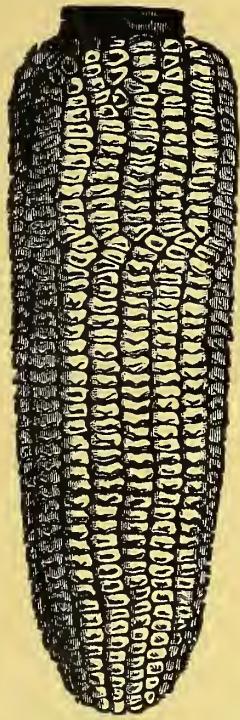
Giant Summer Crookneck (50 Days.) One of the very best varieties of the Crookneck family. Very prolific and fine for home gardens or some of the Southern markets. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c, postpaid.

Hubbard (70 Days.) A running variety, very productive, oval shape, large warty fruits and a vigorous grower. Will keep like a pumpkin and is very fine for making pies or baking. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 90c, postpaid.

Boston Marrow (70 Days.) Also a running sort. Good keeper; well known popular variety. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 80c, postpaid.

Sage

A good plant to have growing in your garden and good for flavoring meats. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, postpaid.



Sweet Corn.

Sweet Corn

PECK OF SEED PER ACRE.

An early crop of Roasting Ears shipped to the Northern market often brings fine returns. However, there seems to be but few gardeners that realize this, but from the writer's own observation, this is a positive fact. Do not plant the Extra Early sorts, for they never amount to anything—only time and labor wasted. Any of the varieties that we list as Roasting Ears or Sweet Corn will give entire satisfaction to the most critical growers.

CULTURE.—Plant in well fertilized rows three feet apart and a hill every 18 inches in the drill, leave one and two stalks to the place. When about knee high apply about 200 pounds Nitrate of Soda and same amount again when corn begins to silk and tassel. This will not only give you almost twice the yield, but bring your crop to maturity ten days earlier. For the bud-worm use equal parts of Tobacco Dust and Sulphur, dropping a little in the bud. Ship in celery crates, six or eight dozen to the package. Earliest plantings are made from first of January and until March.

Stowell's Evergreen (75 Days.) This is the best variety that has ever been planted in Florida, or any other State for all purposes. Ears large and well filled, cob slender, with long, deep grains, and of finest quality. This variety will stay tender for many days after it is in roasting ears. We have the finest variety of Stowell's Evergreen that is obtainable. Pkg. 10c, qt. 15c, pk. 90c, bu. \$3.25.

Country Gentleman (70 Days.) This is a very superior variety of Sugar corn. Comes in just a little ahead of Stowell's. Rows being zig-zag, makes it much harder for worms to destroy or work in, consequently is troubled less by them than the straight-rowed corn. Pkg. 10c, qt. 15c, pk. 90c, bu. \$3.00.

Florida Roasting Ears (80 Days.) Not a sweet corn, but preferred by many to the sugar sorts on account of the size. Ears twice as large as ordinary sugar corn, and makes splendid table corn of superior quality. Pkg. 10c, qt. 15c, pk. 90c, bu. \$3.25.

Adam's Early (60 Days.) Not a sweet corn, but usually classed as one. Very early about ten days ahead of Country Gentleman, and grown extensively for the market. Pkg. 10c, qt. 15c, pk. 90c, bu. \$3.00.

Kohl Rabi

Plant and cultivate like cabbage. Sow in drills 18 inches apart, thinning out to 8 inches in the row.

White Vienna Clear, white flesh, short, smooth leaves, fine quality. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c.

Turnips

and Rutabagas

TWO POUNDS SEED PER ACRE.

Turnips must be grown rapidly to obtain best quality. This is not a shipping crop, but often pays well when grown for local market.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills 18 inches apart. You can plant turnips every month in the year here in Florida, but to make nice large roots, plant from September to January.

Early White Egg One of the very best early sorts. Pure white, sweet and tender. Oz. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, lb. 55c, postpaid.

Early Florida If you want one of the earliest that will make a nice root quickest of all other turnips, plant the Early Florida. It is a purple-top turnip of fine grain and best quality. Shape is flat and very sweet. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

Early Flat Dutch This has been a standard for years and too well known to need any introduction. Oz. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, lb. 50c, postpaid.

Early Purple Top Strap Leaf Is another well-known and most popular of the early purple-top varieties. Oz. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, lb. 50c, postpaid.

Early Purple Top Milan A splendid sweet early flat variety. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

Purple Top Globe Makes fine market appearance when bunched. Not the very earliest, but one of the most productive and splendid quality. Oz. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, lb. 50c, postpaid.

White Globe Pure white, large and heavy crop per. Excellent flavor and beautiful shape. Oz. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, lb. 50c, postpaid.

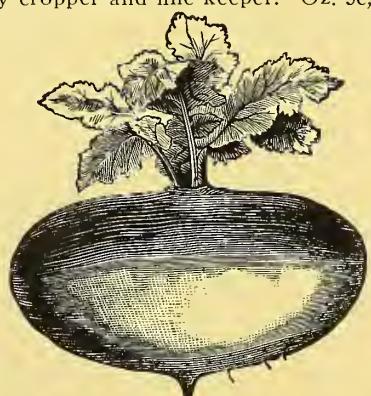
Southern Prize About the same as Seven Top only makes much nicer roots. Oz. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, lb. 55c, postpaid.

Long White Cow Horn This variety is a great drouth resister, as it is deep-rooted. Considered a very fine turnip by many. Oz. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, lb. 55c, postpaid.

Yellow or Amber Globe One of the most popular yellow Globe turnips. Very heavy cropper and fine keeper. Oz. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, lb. 55c, postpaid.

Rutabaga— American Improved

One of the finest of all Rutabagas. Handsome in appearance, purple top, sweet and tender and very productive. Oz. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, lb. 50c, postpaid.



Early White Dutch Turnip.

Tomatoes

HALF POUND SEED PER ACRE.

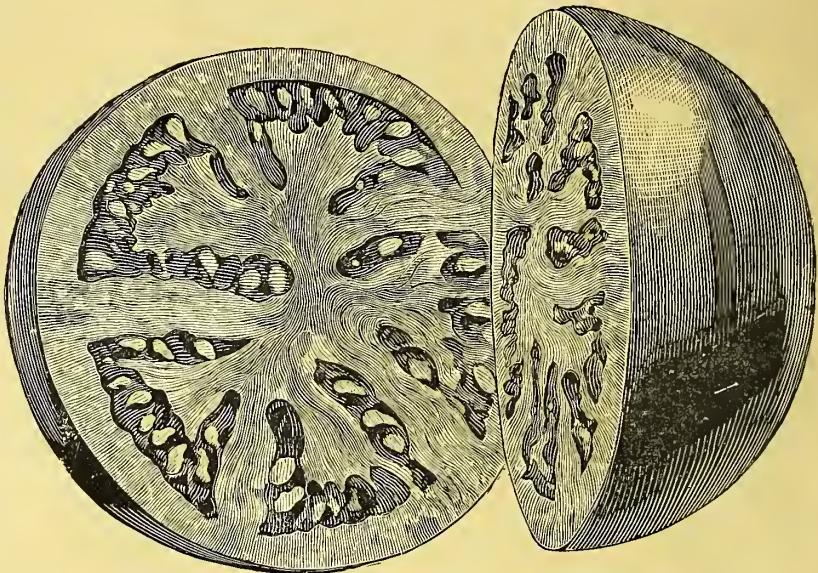
Poor tomato seed would indeed be dear at any price. We do not attempt to compete in price with some of the cheap Southern or Northern seed houses who carry a big stock of bargain-house seeds, so to speak. However, you will find our prices right in line with all first-class legitimate dealers throughout the country.

You can buy good seed almost as cheap as poor seed. And first class seed is what you want, and must have to make a paying tomato crop. There is no better tomato seed in the country than ours; then why not get started on the right road to begin with towards making a good tomato crop by using our seed?

We have hundreds of customers along the East Coast, Manatee county, and other heavy tomato-growing sections of the State which is evidence of the fact that our tomato seed must be absolutely right. This is one of the greatest money crops for the Florida trucker. Earliness is one of the important features; however, the tomato is very susceptible to cold, and should be planted in well-protected beds to get early plants. Tomatoes are also planted in the open field when the danger of frost is thought to have been past and seem to do almost as well as where they have been transplanted. The tomato will do well on almost any kind of soil from a sand bed to a muck pond. When planting tomatoes we advocate planting two varieties, one of the Globe family and the other of the Earliana family, for we have seen it happen season after season where the grower who plants the early sorts will sell several hundred dollars' worth of Tomatoes before the Globe or second earlies ever come in. There is almost always a good demand for the earliest tomatoes, regardless of variety.

To start with your land should be put in good condition after turning it, a half to ton of hardwood ashes broadcast and harrowed in will give good returns. Then lay off rows four to five feet apart, and open a furrow and drill in twelve hundred pounds high-grade fertilizer and mix thoroughly with the soil. Now you are ready to set the plants which should be six to eight inches high and put in the ground nearly up to the bud two or three feet apart in the row.

Along the East Coast first plantings are made latter part of September and continue until December. North



Livingston's Globe Tomato.

and Central Florida begin planting latter part December and continue to middle February. For fall crop, plantings are made July and August.

An insect generally known as Thrip is no doubt the worst enemy to the Tomato. The Thrip is only one-twenty-fourth of an inch in length, soft-bodied, head and thorax orange colored, with yellow abdomen, and a very active little creature. Upon being hatched they at once attack the tender blossom or bud, and if there are more than two or three to each blossom, great harm will be done to the crop if there is not something done immediately. There has been as many as fifteen or twenty counted in a single bloom. This will cause the bloom to shed and consequently no fruit will set.

Remedy.—Black Leaf "40", which is a tobacco decoction has been found most effective. Use half pound Black Leaf "40" to 50 gallons of water. This should be applied with either a knapsack or compressed air sprayer, with plenty of pressure in order to force the same into the bud thoroughly covering all blossoms.

If there should be any sign of leaf-eating insects or worms add two pounds of Arsenate of Lead (paste) to each barrel of Black Leaf Spray, which will kill them.

B. B. (100 Days.) A large-fruited, smooth, scarlet, main crop sort. Very popular with some growers. Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2, postpaid.

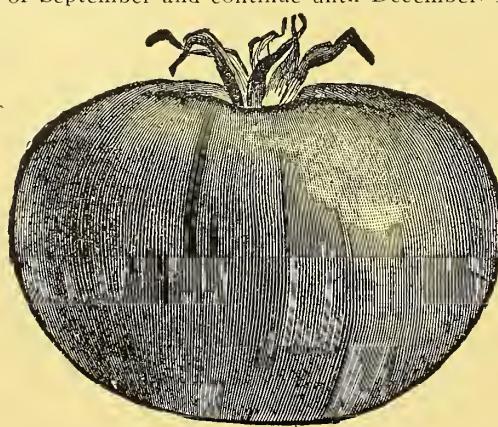
Royal Pink (95 Days.) Large purple-fruited, main crop sorts. Very solid, pink color and heavy yielder. Very much on the Globe order. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

Livingston's Perfection (100 Days.) An old standard, red-skinned tomato. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

Livingston's Favorite (100 Days.) Large, bright red tomato; is smooth and ripens evenly. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

Red Rock (110 Days.) Very solid, with little core and seed, large, late variety. Beautiful, smooth, red fruit. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

Red Field Beauty (105 Days.) A variety that has the shipping quality, earliness, size, shape, color, productiveness and all that goes to make up a first-class tomato for market or home use. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c, lb. \$2, postpaid.



June Pink Tomato.

TOMATOES—Continued.

I. X. L. (85 Days.) Very similar to Earliana. Exceedingly prolific, extra early, medium-sized red sort. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c, lb. \$2, postpaid.

Livingston's Beauty (105 Days.) Ripens early, has firm flesh of splendid quality and one of the greatest of all purple colored tomatoes. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c, lb. \$2, postpaid.

New Stone (105 Days.) From the old Stone, which from time to time has been bred up. And it is a question as to whether the Stone tomato has ever been surpassed by any other variety for a main crop. Medium early, color bright red, large size, solid, smooth and meaty. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

Chalk's Early Jewel (85 Days.) A very popular, extra early sort, belongs to the Earliana family. Productive, large, solid, Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

Spark's Earliana (85 Days.) One of the very earliest popular bright red sorts and heavy yielder. Planted very extensively in some sections of the State. We have a superior strain of this variety, which we are confident will please where an Earliana tomato is wanted. If you want a tomato that will give you an enormous yield of good quality fruit, plant the Earliana. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

Old Blue Stem Duke of York (105 Days.) Is called blight-proof tomato. Not the best quality, but one that makes fine market appearance, and a splendid shipper. During the last few years it has become almost impossible to grow tomatoes in some sections of the State on account of blight. And the Duke of York is practically the only variety that can be grown with any success where this disease prevails. Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

Matchless (110 Days.) A second early of the finest quality, but not a good shipper to distant markets. Makes beautiful fruit, vigorous grower and very productive. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

Livingston's Globe (95 Days.) One of the most popular of all varieties for the past few years. The most beautiful of all Tomatoes, and one that has taken better in the markets than any other yet introduced. Not especially productive, but very few culls, which makes up for this. Holds shape splendidly until last pickings, at which time the fruit becomes rather flattened. Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

Livingston's Globe (True Blue Sealed Package.) (95 Days.) Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$2.85, postpaid.

June Pink (90 Days.) Very early and exceedingly productive. Rather on the Earliana order. Painted extensively in some sections. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

New Magnus (105 Days.) Very much on the Globe order and one that is rapidly gaining in popularity. Stalk and leaf resemble Irish potato plant. Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50.

Ponderosa (110 Days.) Not only the largest, but the heaviest tomato grown. A fine one for home use. Bears medium early and has a delicious meaty flavor. Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

Plum Tomato (100 Days.) Fruit round and red, about the size of a plum. Ripens early and is used for pickling or preserving. Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.25.

FIELD SEEDS

Alfalfa

In Florida Alfalfa has not proven a success so far. It usually dies out during the rainy and hot season, and by fall practically few plants are alive. Under certain conditions we think it probable that Alfalfa could be worked in as a one-year crop. Many years of unsuccessful efforts in alfalfa-growing does not make us believe that farmers should plant it on a very extensive scale.

Fall and winter is the time to plant alfalfa. Broadcast fifteen pounds to the acre. Pkg. 10c, 35c per lb., postpaid.

Rhodes Grass

Rhodes grass comes to us from Central and Southern Africa, which is a newly introduced forage plant. It is an annual, growing three to four feet high with a large number of very long, narrow, tender leaves and few branching stems.

When grown from seed its growth is commonly erect the first season, but on the same ground it seems to make runner-like branches two to four feet long, which root at the joints and cover the ground quite rapidly. It has been our experience in Florida that the Rhodes Grass does best on medium low land, in other words, it seems to like more or less moisture. This grass promises to become one of our greatest hay crops.

The Rhodes grass is planted in Florida in the fall, October and November, and from first of March to September. We suggest spring as the best time to plant. Put your land in first class shape and broadcast eight to ten pounds of seed per acre. Under favorable conditions this will be ready for your first cutting in four weeks and from then on for several months, and can be cut once a month. Some sections of the State, where conditions are favorable, eight and ten cuttings are made in one year, but ordinarily two or three cuttings of about one ton each to the acre is about the average.

This grass is easily eradicated by plowing it under before it has had time to reseed itself. Cut for hay about the time it begins to bloom. Prices: Pkg. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 65c, 10 lbs. \$5.00, postpaid.

Natal Grass

Rapidly becoming one of Florida's greatest hay crops. The introduction of this wonderful forage plant is just another one of Florida's blessings. The Natal grass seems so perfectly adapted to our soil, especially our light soils, that it has come to stay as one of our staples.

It has long passed the experimental stage and the question is rarely ever asked, if it is believed that Natal grass will ever amount to anything. This is never questioned any more, for it has been proven beyond all doubt that it is Florida's best of all hay crops and equal to the best Timothy and eaten greedily by all kinds of stock.

Another point much in its favor is the fact that it is very much adapted to our citrus or high sandy land where other forage crops do not thrive so well. However, our better soil will give heavier yields, but we would not advise planting Natal grass on ground that is too low. Some times this grass is confused with Rhodes and Northern Red Top, but it is entirely different from either, however, it is sometimes called Florida Red Top.

Natal grass is not generally considered a perennial as heavy frost will kill the roots; however, after once established, it reseeds itself each year and will quickly

NATAL GRASS—Continued.

spread over the grove or field. But is not a pest in the least, from the fact that it can be very easily gotten rid of by not allowing it to make any seed, cutting just before it blooms. No seeds will be scattered and next year you will have but very little Natal grass. A field of Natal grass is a very beautiful scene, the seeds being borne in loose pink downy branching sprays.

The preparation of the seed bed should be done thoroughly by breaking the land and then pulverizing same with a harrow. Sow the seed broadcast, which is very light, and fluffy and it is difficult to scatter uniformly over the surface of the soil. This, however, can be overcome to a great extent by mixing the seed with moist sand, but do not have it too wet or it will be impossible to get an even distribution. It will require five to eight pounds of seed to plant an acre. It will always be found best to use a liberal quantity of seed, so as to insure a good stand.

Great care should be exercised not to get the seed too deep, for if same is covered too deeply, a poor stand will surely be the result. The seed is very small, and it is impossible for it to come up through a heavy covering. Natal grass is best planted from March until August; however, some plant in the fall, but it is very hard to get the seed up while the ground is cold, and should you have some severe cold it would be killed. Under favorable conditions first crop of hay is cut in 75 days from time of seeding, which should be done while in bloom. Two or three cuttings a year are made, but care should be taken, in order that one crop of seed may be matured so as to insure a stand for the next season, and it makes no material difference whether this is before first or last cutting.

Any Florida farmer that buys a pound of hay undoubtedly needs a guardian. It is positively absurd to think of doing such a thing when there are so many months in the year that we can grow forage crops and such a variety of them. We have first-class well matured seed as follows: Pkg. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, lb. 50c, 5 lbs. or over 40c per lb., postpaid.

Sudan Grass

Every stock raiser and farmer should familiarize himself with the merits of this wonderful grass. For beef or milk, work or driving stock, you will find it unexcelled. Stock find it particularly palatable and seem to prefer it to many other forage plants. Can be cut three or four times a year, easy to handle, easy to cure and makes exceedingly fine hay, and grows to perfection in Florida. Produces feed in abundance wherever grown, with or without rain. Marvelous drouth resistant and thrives in spite of excessive moisture. It is a tall annual grass, growing under favorable conditions to the height of 6 to 10 feet, but when broadcasted thickly (which should be done to make the finest hay) it makes a growth of 3 to 5 feet high. The stems are fine, the largest stalks seldom larger than a lead pencil. Where the plants are scattered they stool abundantly, as many as a hundred stalks coming from a single root sometimes.

Sudan grass lacks root stock and therefore never becomes a pest. The stems are leafy and erect, cures easily and has been grown with marked success throughout the South. Earlier than Early Amber Sorghum. Seed can be sown from March to August, either in cultivated rows thirty inches apart at the rate of five pounds of seed per acre or broadcasted at the rate of twenty pounds seed per acre. By getting a good thick stand the hay will be much finer quality. Sudan grass may be used as a green feed same as cattail millet, as it grows out immediately after being cut, or makes a fine pasture. You cannot miss it by trying some Sudan.

We feel that it is our duty to our customers to call

attention to the danger of buying seed from certain districts, as Sudan grass is a very close likeness to both Johnson grass and Sorghum and hybridizes readily with either.

We get our seed from Colorado, where, on account of the latitude and high altitude, Johnson grass cannot survive the winters, nor is the season long enough for it to seed, therefore you may depend on our seed as being absolutely free of this pest. Our seed is grown under irrigation, where the seed fills perfectly. Recleaned seed: Pkg. 10c, lb. 35c, 10 lbs. \$2.50, postpaid.

Bermuda Grass

Don't kill—cultivate it.

For pasture or lawn, Bermuda grass is the most permanent for the South. Will stand the most adverse climatic conditions and furnish excellent grazing from early spring until frost. It is propagated by either seed or roots. When seed are used, the ground should be well prepared with a fine smooth surface, as the seeds are very small. In sowing, mix with fine soil in order that same may be distributed evenly. Seed should be sown from first of March to June at the rate of five pounds per acre, and covered by using a roller or a light smoothing harrow.

Do not be disappointed if the seed does not come up at once, for it usually takes from thirty to sixty days to germinate. For hog pasture, Bermuda grass is hard to beat; it is excellent for chickens to run on also.

Many object to Bermuda, thinking it is hard to eradicate, but this is not difficult, as smothering crops, such as cowpeas and velvet beans or any crop which keeps it heavily shaded will kill it out. Pkg. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

Italian Rye Grass

Italian grass will not do well with excessive heat or drouth, therefore should be planted in the fall from October to December.

This grass makes a rapid and luxuriant growth and is very valuable where immediate results are desired, but when the warm weather and rains come in June, it soon disappears. Highly recommended for a winter lawn, as it makes a quick and vigorous growth, but not permanent. Is not adapted to land that is too high. Prepare land same as for any other small seed and broadcast eight pounds to the acre, using roller or light harrow to cover seed. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c, lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$2, postpaid.

Buckwheat

Buckwheat does very well in Florida; however, it is not planted extensively.

Should be planted in the fall or early spring. Is a quick maturing cover crop, which benefits the land greatly when plowed under. Drill in rows three feet apart at the rate of one peck to acre, or broadcast one bushel.

Japanese (65 Days.) This variety is very early. Quart 15c, peck 60c, bushel \$1.75.

Barley

(120 Days.) Barley planting is rapidly increasing, especially by poultry raisers, for the purpose of furnishing great quantities of green feed and grazing during the fall and winter months. For this purpose it is highly recommended and is classed with rye in some sections of the South. Plant from September until January. Use half-bushel seed drilled in 3-foot rows, or bushel and half broadcast per acre. Price: Qt. 15c, pk. 60c, bu. \$2.00.

Benne

Benne is a splendid thing to plant around your poultry yards, especially for young chickens. Pkg. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

Broom Corn

Various experiments show that Broom Corn will grow to perfection on Florida soils. Plant in the spring same time as corn and give same cultivation; in drills three feet apart and leave thick in row. Use ten pounds of seed per acre.

Improved Evergreen (90 Days.) Best variety. Pkg. 5c, lb. 25c, postpaid.

Beggar Weed

Florida Clover—Perfectly adapted to our sandy soil. Makes one of the finest pastures; also a splendid quality of most nutritious hay. A crop of Beggar Weed turned under is equal to an application of high-grade fertilizer. For your groves or truck lands there is nothing better.

Where the land is once well seeded with beggar weed you do not have to plant any more, as it will come up year after year. If cut for hay at the time the first flowers appear, the roots will send up a second crop which may be saved for seed from which enough seed will scatter to insure a crop for next season.

The seed may also be scattered in the corn rows at the time of the last cultivation. For the best quality of hay, the crop should be cut when three or four feet high, or at the beginning of the blooming period. Do not wait until same has gotten in full bloom, as many of the lower leaves will have fallen and much of the best crop lost. Plant the seed from April to August at the rate of 10 pounds per acre, and remember while seeding that the thicker the stand in reason, the finer the quality of hay. Cover seed shallow, as it is small, and if put in the ground too deep it cannot germinate.

Usually the beggar weed does not make its appearance until May or June, consequently does not interfere with other crops, and is generally ready to cut in 60 days from time it comes up. Crop should be planted during cloudy or rainy weather if possible, for it is quite tender for first few days and very hot sun will kill it out entirely sometimes, just as it is coming out of the ground, and many would think it had never germinated. Under favorable conditions seed will come up in 3 to 5 days.

Beggar weed is not by any means a pest as it can easily be eradicated either by cultivation or cutting before seed mature.

Beggar weed is a land renovator and builder and should be in every field in Florida. The yield of hay per acre is from 3 to 5 tons where two cuttings are made. There is no good reason why Florida should not grow every pound of hay necessary for feeding farm stock. After the hay crop has been harvested the beggar weed will come up again, furnishing fine pasture until frost. Pkg. 10c, lb. 35c, 10 lb. \$3.25, postpaid.

Field Corn

CAN FLORIDA GROW CORN?

Florida's corn crop in 1915 was one of the largest and best in history and the chief reason of this was the very fact that more corn was planted than ever before. It is indeed gratifying to see the strides taken by the farmers toward growing more grain and forage, and who are rapidly awakening to the value of growing more feed stuff. We are glad to see that old erroneous idea that we could not grow feed in Florida being abandoned.

The writer made a trip through Georgia, Tennessee, North and South Carolina during June and July, 1915, and pledge my word of honor that on an average, the Florida corn was by far the best seen. The trip was made by auto which gave ample opportunity for inspection.

To grow more and better corn is what we want. Present prices and conditions make us realize this fact more fully. Just think of a farmer buying corn, and yet hundreds of them do this.

When our farmers wake up to the fact that it is possible to grow our own corn and hay at small cost, thereby keeping at home the money we generally send out to other states for these necessities, we are going to have larger bank accounts; more money for luxuries and farm improvements, and consequently more satisfaction than we have experienced during the years we have toiled and sweated to grow money crops and having to turn around and hand it to the local grain dealers for corn and hay to run us.

It is not an expensive crop to grow; one gallon of shelled corn is sufficient for one acre, and when the corn is almost matured, cowpeas or beggar weeds should be planted between the rows. These will furnish you with good forage for live stock; besides improving your soil for the succeeding crops.

Do not get the idea that we cannot grow good corn in Florida. There are numbers of farmers in this immediate section that never buy a dollar's worth of corn, but have corn in their cribs the year round. By all means plant nothing but a Florida-grown corn for general crop, as the Northern or Western corn is too soft, and will not stand the weevils here in Florida. This is a splendid follow-crop after beans, potatoes, etc., which will get the benefit of the fertilizer not taken by the previous crop. Write for samples of our field corns in order that you may see them and select something that you like. We will gladly mail sample. Our seed corn is all selected, tipped and nabbed and hand shelled.

Full Crib Corn This is a new one, we have just added to our list, but we have seen it tried sufficiently that we are willing to offer it as a winner. Not a prolific, but produces one to three ears. A large, white corn with the deepest grains you ever saw, and has been known to shell a bushel from 42 ears. If you want a big yield, plant full crib. Sample on request. Pkg. 10c, qt. 15c, pk. 85c, bu. \$3.

Kilgore's Florida Flint A Florida production, and the best all-round white corn for general crop. Being very flinty, it stands the weevils better than almost any other variety, except the Cuban Yellow. Good yelder, rather small cob, with good lengthy grain. Pkg. 10c. qt. 15c, pk. 85, bu. \$3.00.

Snowflake A splendid variety for roasting ears, or very early feeding purposes. Large ears, with long, white grains. Pkg. 10c, qt. 15c, pk. 75c, bu. \$2.50.

Kilgore's Poorland Corn A splendid white, flinty and rather prolific, making from two to three ears to the stalk. If your soil is so thin that you have failed to make the yield that you should have, try this variety and see the difference in results. We know of some farmers who used to plant other varieties and never made enough to do them, and are now planting Kilgore's Poorland Corn and always have corn to sell. This is not a soft corn by any means, but a very hard white corn, just the thing that will withstand the weevil which is so disastrous to corn here in Florida. Kilgore's Poorland corn makes good medium ear, with fairly deep grain. Our Poorland corn may be just the thing for your soil—try it. Pkg. 5c, qt. 15c, pk. 85c, bu. \$3.00.

FIELD CORN—Continued.

Early Improved White Dent Is prolific and splendid variety for early use. Qt. 10c, pk. 65c, bu. \$2.25.

Hasting's Prolific A fine corn that is planted extensively through the South, and too well known to need any introduction. Pkg. 10c, qt. 15c, pk. 85c, bu. \$3.00.

Cuban or Havana Yellow Flint This corn will make under all kinds of adverse weather conditions. Small ears, small grain and one of the hardest of all flint corn, and one that withstands weevils better than any other variety. Pkg. 10c, qt. 15c, pk. 85c, bu. \$3.00.

Improved Golden Dent This is a splendid variety to plant in our State for early use, but too soft for a general crop. A great yielder, large grains and very early. Pkg. 5c, qt. 10c, pk. 65c, bu. \$2.25.

Hickory King Very popular throughout the South. Small cob, with broad, deep white grain. Exceedingly productive and does better on thin soil than most any other variety, but too soft for general crop in Florida. Pkg. 5c, qt. 10c, pk. 75c, bu. \$2.25.

Kilgore's Prolific This is some of the best prolific corn that has ever been planted in this part of the State. Makes from two to four large size ears, and is very early. If you want something that will make a heavy yield and fill your crib with good early corn, plant Kilgore's Prolific. It makes first-class roasting ears of splendid market appearance. Send five cents to pay postage on a pint for trial. You will be pleased with it. Qt. 15c, pk. 90c, bu. \$3.25.

Florida King Corn We think this one of the very best that we list; is grown in Alachua County, and we believe it to be one of Florida's best productions in the way of corn. Will average two large ears to the stalk, with large, white deep grains, and not too soft. A splendid corn for general crop. Pkg. 10c, qt. 15c, pk. 85c, bu. \$3.00.

Chufas

Chufas (90 Days.) This is one of Florida's most valuable crops and should not be overlooked, for a good chufa crop helps the bacon crop.

Chufas are one of the greatest foods known for fattening hogs. Have rows three feet apart and drop two or three seed every twelve inches in the drill. Short crop. If you intend planting, why not place your order now, while the price is right, for delivery any time after January 1st? Price is sure to advance at planting time and the demand is always greater than the supply. First-class recleaned seed. Qt. 15c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.75.

Dasheen

Dasheen has attracted considerable attention here in Florida, and in some sections great possibilities are anticipated in the way of food and hog feed. Dasheen makes as good flour as can be made from wheat, a fine substitute for Irish Potatoes and there are many other palatable dishes than can be made from this wonderful potato-like proposition. Said to be one of our best hog feeds, eaten greedily by them and a great fat producer.

Hogs can be turned in on the Dasheen, or can be harvested and fed same as any other food. In a section of the State there is being a mill constructed for making the flour.

The beauty of the Dasheen is, it grows to perfection in our State. Average yield per acre, four hundred bushels. The low, wet lands are best adapted to Dasheen growing, in fact it must be planted on this kind of land. Make rows four feet apart and hills three feet apart in the row. It will take five bushels of medium-size seed to plant an acre, and same should not be cut but planted whole and cover four to six inches deep. Not necessary to set the bud end up, but just simply drop and cover. Plant January, February or March, February preferred. Takes about seven months to mature a crop. Seed: Qt. 15c, pk. 75c, bu. \$2.75.

Egyptian Wheat

Egyptian Wheat or White Seeded Chicken Corn (120 Days.) This seems to have completely taken the place of what is known as "Old Time Chicken Corn," only we consider the Egyptian Wheat a decided improvement, being far more productive and is well adapted to our soil and which has been grown in Florida with great success, and will no doubt become one of our most popular forage plants, as it is relished by all kinds of stock. Produces abundance of grain, that is far superior to Kaffir Corn or Sorghum for chicken feed. Often you will get almost a pound of seed from one head. Drill ten pounds seed per acre in 3-foot rows. Pound 20c, 10 pounds \$1.35, postpaid.

Cow Peas

Of all the forage crops the cowpea has first place, which it richly deserves. They are excellent for Hay or grazing and one of the best summer catch crops for renovating and improving the soil. Peas sweeten and mellow up new, sour land and will make a good growth on any kind of soil.

Cowpeas are becoming very popular as our greatest soil improver. To plant plenty of cowpeas is one source that will greatly reduce both our hay and fertilizer bills. There is nothing that will build up our land quicker than a good crop or two of cowpeas. Plant them in your groves, plant them on your truck land, plant them everywhere, as it is the cheapest fertilizer you can buy and made by nature's own hand.

There is no leguminous crop that will build the land up like a crop of cowpeas turned under, and should have a place on every farm. Cowpeas may be sown any time from March to September broadcast or in drills 3 or 4 feet apart, the first method requiring more seed and less labor, while to drill permits one or two cultivations, requires less seed, are more easily mowed for hay and gives a heavy yield. From one to two bushels per acre are used in broadcasting and from two to three pecks for seeding in drills, or considerable less of the small varieties. A common and excellent practice is to sow between the rows of corn just before the last cultivation. Sow peas after your oat, tomato and various other crops are taken off. Do not let your land be idle to sunbake and grow up in weeds, put a cover crop of peas on it, the cost will be small and returns many fold, as your land will be in fine condition when you are ready for it again. Plant every available foot of cultivated land in peas while not in use, in this way you can keep it in high state of cultivation. Cowpeas are more preferable than velvet beans for building up the land, as the peas are easier turned under and rot much more quickly and better to handle generally, and just as beneficial to the land.

For hay the peas are far superior, as the beans are more woody and exceedingly hard to cure. The time of planting should be determined by the use to be made of the crop. If a heavy yield of hay is the principal object, a vigorous upright variety like the Whippoorwill or Clay. For pasture or benefit of the land, use the Mixed, Unknown, Iron Brabham and Black. When peas

COW PEAS—Continued.

are sown broadcast with a small growing variety of sorghum such as the Early Amber at the rate of bushel of peas and half bushel of Sorghum per acre, the mixture will make fine hay. To make the best hay the vines should be cut as soon as the earliest pods become yellow.

In growing a crop of peas for hay, our rainy season has to be considered and by planting in March, such varieties as New Era, Whippoorwill and Clay can be cut before the rain sets in about the first of June. The later varieties can be planted any time during the rainy season and the hay cut after it is over.

A general practice in saving hay is to start the mower as soon as the dew has dried off in the morning and cut until noon. As soon as the upper surface of the cut vines is well wilted turn the vines over, exposing the other side to the sunlight and air. If the crop is very heavy this may have to be done twice. A splendid device for curing pea vine hay is to make a pyramid consisting of four poles six feet long, joined at the top and held four feet apart at the bottom by means of crosspieces on which the vines are piled. The object of the device is to let the air circulate more freely and dry the vines with as little handling as possible. Leave the hay on these racks two or three days before hauling to the barn. A heavy rain may fall on the freshly cut vines and do little or no damage, but they should not be touched until the surface is well dried.

Below we will endeavor to quote prices that will hold good throughout the season; however, we cannot guarantee this price, for the pea market some seasons is as changeable as the wind. If you plant large quantities of cowpeas, write us, naming quantity and variety wanted, and we will tell you just what same will cost you delivered at your station.

Whippoorwill (80 Days.) One of the most popular peas throughout the South. Very early, prolific and makes good growth of vines, and for general purposes is one of the very best. Quart 10c, peck 75c, bushel \$2.50.

Clay (85 Days.) Well known and popular early variety, and not as heavy viner as some of the other varieties, such as Unknown and Iron. Qt. 10c, pk. 75c, bu. \$2.50.

Black (85 Days.) A standard variety. Very prolific and early to mature. Makes fine growth and is heavy yielder. Quart 15c, peck 85c, bushel \$2.75.

Mixed (80 to 90 Days.) Composed of the best Southern varieties. The advantage claimed for sowing Mixed peas is that they produce a heavier crop of vines for forage or soil improver, and inasmuch as they are cheaper than the straight varieties, they are used very extensively where only planted for the benefit of the soil. Quart, 10c, pk. 65c, bu. \$2.40.

Iron (110 Days.) This variety promises to become one of the most valuable peas in cultivation on account of its disease-resisting qualities. Said to be entirely immune from wilt, fungus and rootknot. The Iron is only a medium early and will stand more wet weather than any other variety known to us, and a very heavy viner. Qt. 15c, pk. 85c, bu. \$3.00.

Wonderful or Unknown (120 Days.) One of the greatest vine peas known, but it takes the full growing season to get a crop; in other words, it does not mature until in the early fall. Qt. 10c, pk. 75c, bu. \$2.50.

California Blackeye (65 Days.) If you want some of the earliest and best table peas that grow, plant the California Blackeye. Qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

Brabham (110 Days.) This wonderful and disease-resisting variety takes its place in the same class as the Iron. Qt. 15c, pk. 85c, bu. \$3.00.

Early or Two-Crop Conch A most delicious table pea. Does not make a great deal of vine, but two crops a year can be grown on same ground. Qt. 25c, pk. \$1.75, bu. \$6.00.

Velvet Beans

The Velvet Bean is the most rank-growing annual legume cultivated for forage and is one of the best plants for the production of feed, and as a restorative crop. For grazing cattle in the fall and winter it has no equal and there are thousands of beef cattle fattened on velvet beans pasture each fall and winter here in Florida.

It is not as good as the cow peas for making hay, as its growth is so strong and the vines so long and tangled that it is very difficult to cut and cure, though when cut early and well cured, the hay is excellent quality. Aside from the immense amount of fall and winter grazing, it produces seed abundantly and leaves the soil in fine condition for any following crop. It needs a long growing season, about six months to mature a crop. Therefore the seed should be planted early in order that the crop may mature before frost in case of an early fall. Plant from March to June and even later where only wanted for the benefit of the land or pasture.

Our sandy soils seem particularly adapted to velvet beans, which is one of the very best crops that can be grown on new land, the growth being so dense that it smothers out all grass and weeds, and does more to put the land in good condition than any other crop. It is said that one or two crops of velvet beans will smother out the worst Bermuda and Nut grass infested fields.

Some plant their corn in six foot rows and when one to two feet high plant beans in the middle and in this way the beans are fairly well supported and many times a good crop made. When grown alone, plant in rows six feet apart, dropping five or six seed every three feet in the drill, using one peck seed per acre, or a bushel where broadcast.

Grazing usually begins about the time of the first frost and continues throughout the fall and winter, as both vines and beans remain in an edible condition and is one of our greatest stimulants to milk production. Hogs usually find plenty of good feed left by the cattle. The velvet bean is entirely immune from disease, the only thing ever attacking it is the caterpillar, which usually takes place about the time it begins to bloom. We are extensive dealers in velvet beans and shall be glad to quote in large quantities at any time. Pkg. 10c, qt. 15c, pk. 75c, bu. \$2.75.

Chinese Velvet Beans

This bean is said to make more vine and seed than many others of the velvet bean family. It is free from stinging fuzz like the old speckled velvet and four weeks earlier; however, it is not as early as the Yokohoma or the hundred day Speckled Bean.

Seed large, white, rather flattened. Pkg. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.00.

Goobers

Pods something like peanuts only one seed to pod. Round and large, best of all hog feeds. Can be left in the ground all winter and will not sprout. Lb. 15c, 10 lbs. or over 10c.

Yokohoma Beans

The Yokohoma has justly received much commendation because of its earliness, which has made it possible for our neighboring states to grow this legume. This plant, while growing, resembles the common velvet bean in character of foliage and hardiness, but differs in the seed, which is a white flattish seed, less vine and will mature in four months, but will not stand in the field like the old velvet bean as the pods will crack open and waste part of the seed. Pkg. 10c, qt. 15c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.75.

Lyon Beans

Called White Velvet beans. The Florida Agricultural Station says more vigorous, rapid grower and vines stronger than the ordinary velvet beans. Said to be earlier, more prolific; pods longer; seeds white and not round. Does not have the fuzz like the old velvet bean. However, stock does not seem to like them as well as the regular velvet bean, and neither do the beans stick in the pods as well, but when they have matured, lots of the pods will burst open and the beans drop out. Pkg. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.00.

100-Day Velvet Bean

There has come to light a new velvet bean that is destined to supersede some varieties of the velvet bean family, especially further north where the growing season is much shorter than our seasons in Florida. Its most valuable characteristic is earliness, which requires but little more than a hundred days.

In character and luxuriance of growth it more nearly resembles the old variety of velvet beans and makes an abundant amount of foliage for pasturage and soil improvement. Pkg. 10c, qt. 15c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.75.

Soy or Soja Beans

Although the Soy beans have been grown in this country more or less for many years it is only the last few years that it has attracted much attention. But the use of this bean is increasing rapidly as is the case with all other forage crops. It has been found to grow well almost anywhere in the South, as well as further north. The Soy bean, is strongly drouth resistant and makes hay in quality similar to that of the cow pea but not nearly so much vine, but makes rather an upright growth. Produces an abundance of seed and an excellent quality of hay if cut before too old, which will make it more or less woody. The proper time to cut for hay is just as soon as the upper leaves begin to turn yellow.

Prepare the land same as you would for cow peas, the seed may be sown in drills of sufficient distance to cultivate once or twice at the rate of peck of seed per acre, dropping three or four seed to the hill every two feet, or may be sown broadcast at the rate of bushel per acre same as cowpeas. Can be planted with cow peas —broadcasting half bushel beans and three pecks of peas to acre. The beans, making an upright growth, have a great tendency to hold the cowpeas up off the ground. The Soy beans are a great nitrogen-gathering agency and a wonderful soil improver. Of the many varieties the Mammoth yellow is the most popular planted in the South and can be planted at any time that would be suitable for the cow peas.

Mammoth Yellow (120 Days.) Pkg. 10c, qt. 15c, pk. 75c, bu. \$2.50.

Oats

We handle only recleaned Southern-grown oat seed. Repeated tests have proven that Northern-grown seed oats will not do on our Florida soils. Therefore, we handle only the Southern-grown varieties.

If you have a pea patch or beggar weed field, get busy and turn it under good and deep and prepare to make an oat crop.

Preparation of Land

Your land should be turned deep Oct. 1st. After it has been broken a disc harrow should be used, completely pulverizing and leveling the ground. There are three ways in which you can plant, viz: open furrow, drill or broadcast. For Florida we would recommend drilling or broadcasting, as there is no special advantage in using the open furrow, as we do not have enough cold here in Florida to kill out oats; the chief reason for using the open furrow being to protect from freezes.

If you wish to plant in drills, make your drills eighteen inches apart and cover seed two or three inches deep. If the seed is broadcasted, use a tooth harrow to put them in with. The best time to plant here in Florida is October and November. However, the Burt, or Ninety-day Oat, can be planted as late as January and frequently makes a good crop. Do not use less than two bushels of seed per acre.

If you wish to fertilize, do so just before you are ready to plant, scattering broadcast and using the disc again to mix with the soil. Or, if you have grain drill disc, the fertilizer may be put in at the same time seed is sown. Three hundred pounds of three or four per cent ammoniated fertilizer always pays many fold. For a top dresser, use one hundred pounds of Nitrate of Soda per acre about the first of March. This you will find to be a good investment.

Texas Rust Proof (130 Days.) This is a variety which is very popular throughout Florida. But the name may be slightly misleading, for there is no oat that is absolutely rust proof; however, there are only certain seasons in which the rust gives any trouble. Qt. 10c, pk. 30c, bu. \$1.00, 10 bu. \$9.00.

Burt or 90 Day (90 to 100 Days.) Quick maturing and one of Florida's most popular oats. Sure cropper, and can be planted later than any other variety. Qt. 10c, pk. 30c, bu. \$1.00, 10 bu. \$9.00.

Hastings Hundred Bushel Oat (130 Days.) A variety that has become very popular within last few seasons. Said to be rust proof, good cropper and early. Qt. 10c, pk. 35c, bu. \$1.25, 10 bus. \$11.00.

Winter Turf or Grazing Oats (130 Days.) Splendid for pasturing; looks more like rye while growing. No matter how severe the cold, it never seems to affect this variety. For grazing there is no other oat that will beat it. Qt. 10c, pk. 35c, bu. \$1.25, 10 bus. \$11.00.

Fulghum (120 Days.) This variety seems to be the most popular of all oats and only the highest praises are given it wherever it has been tried. Georgia is said to have made six million bushels of oats, more this year than ever before and most of the sixteen million bushels which was the total crop, were Fulghum. This oat is two weeks earlier than any other except Burt; very prolific, rust proof, entirely beardless and is by far one of the best Southern oats ever grown. Qt. 10c, pk. 35c, bu. \$1.25, 10 bus. \$11.00.

Kaffir Corn

White Kaffir Corn (90 Days.) Plant from March until August in rows three feet apart, drilling the seed thinly using ten pounds per acre where planted for the grain; where to be cut for forage broadcast one bushel per acre, which will give two cuttings. Kaffir corn is a valuable feed for chickens, and is always found in mixed poultry foods. Will do well on almost any good Florida soil. lb. 10c, pk. 75c, bu. \$2.25.

Lespedeza

This wonderful forage plant known as Lespedeza or Japan Clover, is gaining in popularity all through the South and we see no reason why it should not be grown extensively throughout Florida, just as it is in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia.

Lespedeza should be planted in the spring and early summer; can also be planted in the fall with Oats and rye, using 1 pk. to bu. oats or half bu. of rye. Where sown alone use one bushel (25 pounds) per acre. Lespedeza requires high temperature and plenty of moisture, but should be planted on well drained land. Will attain a height of twelve to twenty inches and stems at almost every joint. The color and aroma are easily destroyed by heavy dews or rains. Easily eradicated if desired. Perpetuates itself on the land by the annual seed crop. No hay crop will allow such a wide period of time for harvesting. Matures principally in September and October. On account of small stems it contains little water, consequently is cured very quickly. Almost as valuable for building up land as peas. Is relished by all live stock. Usually only one cutting is made; however, under favorable conditions two cuttings may be made. Cut when in bloom, after the dew has disappeared in morning; turn the swath in a few hours with fork or rake, shock second afternoon, put in barn third day if dry, but do not tramp close. Lespedeza seed: Lb. 35c, postpaid; pk. \$1.25, bu. (25 lbs.) \$3.50, not postpaid.

Millet

Cattail or Pearl Millet This is one of the most valuable forage plants for continuous cutting of green feed. Every one who has stock should plant a few rows of Cattail Millet for green feed throughout the summer. The more you cut it the better it grows. It is eaten greedily by all stock. Plant in spring, as soon as frost is over, up as late as August, in three-foot rows. Where drilled use four pounds per acre and twenty pounds broadcast, pound 10c, 10 lbs. 90c.

German Millet (60 Days.) For large yielding, nutritious, quick growing hay crop, there is nothing better than German Millet. However, it must be thickly seeded, not less than one bushel to the acre. This keeps the plants from being coarse, which makes a finer quality of hay. If you want some early hay plant March and April, which will enable one to make a crop before the rainy season sets in. Then for second crop plant in July and August. Cut in about six weeks from time of planting or while in bloom, before the seed hardens. Broadcast, one bu. per acre. One lb 10c, pk. 75c, bu. \$2.50.

Peanuts

Peanuts are a very profitable crop to grow where you have stock, and especially hogs. In addition to a crop of nuts for your hogs, they yield a great quantity of nutritious dry forage. The Florida peanuts are far the best where grown to fatten hogs, as they can be left in the ground until eaten, but not so with the Span-

ish peanuts, as they must be harvested as soon as matured, or they will sprout and come up the first wet spell. Shell the nuts before planting; have rows three feet apart, dropping them one foot apart in the drill. Use one bushel seed per acre. Do not wait until you are ready to plant to secure seed. Place your order now, while the price is right. We will put aside your order and ship when you are ready.

Florida Peanuts (120 Days.) Qt. 10c, pk. 40c, bu. \$1.25.

Improved Spanish (100 Days.) A bunch variety, with two to four peas to pod. Similar to the regular Spanish, except vines and peas are larger. Qt. 15c, pk. 65c, bu. \$2.25.

Small Spanish Peanuts (90 Days.) Early to mature; very productive. Two crops a year can be produced on same ground. The nuts stick to the vine in harvesting and both tops and nuts are fed to cows, horses and hogs as a whole grain ration. Qt. 10c, pk. 60c, bu. \$2.00.

Rye

There is absolutely nothing better for a winter grazing crop than Rye. It is fine for all kinds of live stock and poultry. Rye will reduce your feed bill and increase your egg production.

Anyone with stock or poultry who does not plant rye to give plenty of green feed all through the winter, certainly does not know the value of rye as a winter crop and feed bill saver. You can graze the rye or cut and feed green and it keeps coming. Sometimes rye is referred to as the poverty plant, as it can be grown on poorer ground than any other forage plant known.

Rye can be planted from September to January, but October, November and December are the best months in which to plant. If you wish to cut and feed green instead of grazing, it is best to plant in drills, three feet apart, using a peck of seed per acre, but where wanted broadcast, it will take one bushel to seed an acre.

Florida Grown Black Rye This is the only variety that we have ever tried here that will absolutely give satisfaction. Florida Grown Black Rye will grow upright and tall, but all others we have ever tried here fall over on the ground, which makes it very unsatisfactory, especially for cutting or grazing. If you want that which will give best results, plant only Florida Black Rye. Qt. 15c, pk. 75c, bu. \$2.75.

Georgia Rye While we do not recommend this variety, we sell quantities of it and where only wanted for poultry to run on, it does fairly well. Qt. 10c, pk. 60c, bu. \$2.00.

Abruzzi Rye This is a new variety and much is claimed for it, but for Florida we have yet to find something that will beat our Florida Grown Black Rye. Some claim it is extremely early, ready for grazing a month to six weeks earlier than other varieties. It will certainly have to hurry to do this, as our Florida Grown Black Rye is ready for grazing in six weeks from time of planting. Qt. 20c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.50.

Tobacco

Seed should be sown in December, January and February in protected beds and have plants ready to set as soon as danger of frost is over.

Sweet Oronoko (120 Days.) The best variety and of finest flavor for smoking or chewing. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, postpaid.

Havana (125 Days.) One of the best imported varieties. Pkg. 10c, oz. 40c, 1/4 lb. \$1.25, postpaid.



A Field of Rice Growing on Paradise Farm near Plant City.

Rice

Can rice be grown in Florida?

The above photograph will answer this question in the affirmative. The field of rice shown is growing on just ordinary low Florida pine land. Of course rice does best on low, damp soil, but we have seen very fine crops grown on just medium low pine land.

The growing of Rice in Florida is one of the crops that is overlooked. We have thousands of acres of the finest rice land in the world, and let us hope that the time is not far distant, when we will be shipping train loads of this staple product out of the state instead of bringing in thousands upon thousands of pounds annually.

Rice makes fine feed for both stock and poultry. Prepare the ground thoroughly and drill half bushel per acre in $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. rows and cultivate a few times. Should be planted in March or April in order that it may mature at a time to miss the rice bird season, which are very destructive to the crop. Planted in June and July will also miss the bird season.

Gopher Rice This is the most popular variety for Florida and is generally known as the highland rice. Grains heavy, broad and flat. Qt. 10c, pk. 75c, bu. \$2.75.

Pearl or White Rice Another variety that is planted extensively. Long slender grains. Qt. 10c, pk. 75c, bu. \$2.75.

Do not forget to sign every letter and order, giving name, postoffice and state, also rural route. We are obliged to delay many orders on account of these being omitted.

Sorghum

Sorghum makes an excellent feed for cows, horses, hogs, in fact all manner of live stock. Fine for soiling, pasturage, hay and ensilage.

The seed should be planted at various times to secure a succession of forage, several cuttings can be made, making it a very heavy yielder, which is rich in fat forming elements. Being a deep rooted plant it stands the drought much better than many of the other forage crops. It is a common practice to sow sorghum and cowpeas together for hay and pasturage purposes, which is excellent for either. Where sown together use half bushel Sorghum and bushel Cowpeas. Drill in three-foot rows at the rate of peck to acre, where wanted for making syrup use only five pounds of seed, or where sown broadcast use one bushel of seed to acre. Plant from March to August.

Early Amber The earliest variety, 65 days. lb. 10c, pk. 60c, bu. \$2.00.

Sugar Dripped This variety not only makes a large yield of splendid forage, but is one of the very best for making syrup of superior quality. lb. 10c, pk. 75c, bu. \$2.50.

Sunflower

This is a crop that should never be overlooked by the poultry raiser. Matures quickly, inexpensive to grow and will yield an abundance of the best growing and egg-producing feeds. The Mammoth Russian will produce several times as much as any other variety and one of the largest. Does fine in Florida and will mature a crop in five or six weeks. Plant from March to August. Six pounds seed per acre, in drills three feet apart and hills foot apart in the drill, thinning out to one stalk in the hill when four to six inches high. Pound 15c; ten pounds, \$1.25, not postpaid.

Flower Seed in Bulk

We only list such varieties as are perfectly adapted to Florida. In the average box of flower seed that are shipped into the South with beautifully lithographed packages, you will find hundreds of varieties that will do nothing here.

	Postpaid	pkg.	1/2 oz.	oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.
Aster, mixed	10c	35c	65c	...	...
Carnation Pinks, double, mixed	10c	25c	40c	...	...
China Pinks	10c	20c	35c	...	...
Cosmos (Giant, mixed)	05c	10c	15c	...	...
Chrysanthemums, mixed	10c	25c	40c	75c	...	
Dahlia (best, mixed)	10c	25c	45c	...	...
Four O'Clock	05c	10c	15c	50c	...	
Geranium, mixed	10c	35c	60c	...	...
Hibiscus (crimson)	10c	30c	50c	...	...
Nasturtium (dwarf, mixed)	05c	...	10c	30c	90c	
Nasturtium (tall)	05c	...	10c	30c	90c	
Pansy (fine French mixed)	10c	35c	65c	...	...
Petunia (best, mixed)	10c	25c	45c	...	...
Phlox (Drummondii, mixed)	10c	20c	35c	...	...
Salvia (or Scarlet Sage)	10c	60c	1.00	...	...
Verbena (fine, mixed)	10c	15c	25c	...	...
Zinnia (mixed)	10c	15c	25c	...	...

The above flower seeds are some of the very best strains obtainable and fresh stock which insures perfect stand which is one of the principal objections to the packet seeds that rarely ever germinate as they should.

The most of these seeds are small and delicate, therefore great care should be exercised in planting. Have ground in a perfect pulverized condition, and when seed are sown do not cover them, but simply press them into the soil with a flat board and keep covered with damp moss or sacks, until seed begin to sprout; then remove. Never allow ground to become too dry before seed have germinated.

Mulford Nitro-Germ Inoculation Pays

Use Mulford Nitro-Germ to Inoculate your Alfalfa, Clovers, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Vetches and all other legume crops.

**SMALL COST.
LARGE RETURNS.
EASY TO USE.
NO LABOR EXPENSE.**

Mulford Cultures contain pure, tested strains of active, vigorous nitrogen-fixing bacteria for inoculating seeds of legumes or soil.

Mulford Cultures are "different" and should not be confused with other brands.

The color is different (they are dark, almost black, due to a special ingredient added to increase growth and activity of the bacteria).

The count is different (bacterial counts show fully twice as many bacteria as in the old-form cultures).

The bottle is different (being sealed—an important feature which prevents all possibility of contamination from the outside air).

INCREASE YOUR CROPS, IMPROVE YOUR SOIL

Legumes offer the best-known means of maintaining soil fertility and rejuvenating overcropped and worn-out fields. They add both humus and nitrogen to your soil and thus increase your yield.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture and many State Agricultural Experimental Stations recommend inoculation of legumes with Nitrogen-fixing bacteria to induce a prompt "catch" and increase yield.

Mulford Cultures are scientifically prepared and test-

ed by experts, in the biological laboratories, with the same degree of care as Mulford Antitoxins, Serums, Vaccines, etc., which are standard all over the world.

Be sure to specify the particular legume on which you desire to use the Mulford Cultures, otherwise we will not know how to fill your order—Alfalfa, Burr Clover, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Canada Field Peas, Peanuts, Vetch, Velvet Beans, Sweet Peas, Garden Peas, Garden Beans, Lima Beans, Lespedeza, Beggar Weed and others.

Prices.

Mulford Cultures are supplied for the varieties of legumes listed at the following prices.

5-acre size	\$5.00 postpaid
1-Acre size	1.50 postpaid
Garden size (1/4 acre) .....	.50 postpaid

Why buy expensive commercial nitrates when you can grow legume crops and thus increase your yield and at the same time increase the nitrates and enrich and renovate your soil by nature's own method?

Free descriptive literature sent upon request.



Uninoculated.

Inoculated.

By Mr. Hanna's permission we reproduce the following letter with reference to the value of Nitro-Germ. Mr. Hanna is the popular editor of the "Auburndale News."

Box 182, Auburndale, Fla., Aug. 2, 1915.
Kilgore Seed Co., Plant City, Fla.

Gentlemen: Please send me one-half pound can of Black Leaf "40" and four pounds Tobacco Dust. I enclose a dollar bill, which just covers same at prices quoted in your last catalog.

You may remember I ordered some cow peas recently and also a bottle of Mulford Nitro-Germ for inoculating same. Just as a test, I planted half a row of this seed without inoculating, alongside the other rows of inoculated seed. After observing results, I am forced to say that anyone who will plant legumes here without Nitro-Germ is a star-spangled and cross-barred jackass. In fact, it is not too much to say that he is a blithering idiot and needs a guardian. Your next catalog ought to make this fact plainer.

Very truly yours,
JOHN G. HANNA.

GERMOZONE

is good for chickens, as for all other birds and for domestic and pet stock. Germozone is, beyond doubt, the most popular medicine for poultry in the world today. It is so because it fits nine out of ten needs in poultry disorders, except the need for insecticides. Froupp, canker, swelled eyes or head, running at eyes or nostrils, chicken pox, sore head, bowel complaint, illness from eating musty or spoiled food, etc., you won't regret trying Germozone first. Of great value as a preventive. Sold by leading dealers in poultry remedies at 50 cents, or postpaid from Omaha. Send for latest literature on the care of poultry and pet stock.

GEO. H. LEE CO., OMAHA, NEB.
For Lice or Mites Use Lee's Lice Killer

100 LBS.
DARLING'S
HIGH PROTEIN
MEAT SCRAPS
FOR
POULTRY

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

PROTEIN 55%
FAT 10%
CRUDE FIBRE 3%

MANUFACTURED BY
THE VAN IDERSTINE COMPANY
LONG ISLAND CITY
NEW YORK

CHICKEN LICE

Many summer troubles are avoided by ridding the hens and hen-house of lice and mites before the hatching season starts. Lee's Lice Killer is the easiest and best way. Applied only under the fowls to roosts, etc., never to their bodies. The vapor kills body lice. No handling, dusting, dipping or greasing. We have often taken 500 or more lice from one hen with one application. Sold by leading dealers at 35c, 60c, and \$1.00 yellow cans. Look for the name Lee. It's the genuine. Ask dealer or send to us for latest Poultry Book and "Pointers for the Amateur."



GEO. H. LEE CO. Omaha, Nebr.
Germozone is the best medicine for Poultry and Pet Stock

We Are Agents For the Best in Poultry Supplies

Poultry Foods

	lb.	25 lb.	100 lb.
Beef Scraps (Darling's)	\$.05	\$1.00	\$3.50
Dried Crushed Bone	.05	.90	3.00
Chick Feed		Price on application.	
Scratch Feed		Price on application.	
Alfalfa Meal	.02 1/2	.60	2.00
Mica Grit (Medium)	.02	.45	1.25
Mica Grit (Chick Size)	.02	.45	1.25
Charcoal	.05	1.00	3.50
Crushed Oyster Shell (Medium)	.01		.75
Crushed Oyster Shell (Chick size)	.01		.75

Poultry Remedies

We will postpay any of the following remedies at prices listed, except the 25-lb. pails and the Lice Killer.

	Pkg.
Conkey's Laying Tonic	\$.25
Lee's Egg Maker	.25
Lee's Germozone (Great Disease Preventive)	.50
Lee's Egg Maker (25-lb. pails)	2.00
Conkey's Roup Cure	.25
Conkey's or Lee's Lice Powder	.25
Conkey's or Lee's Lice Killer for Mites (qt.)	.35
Conkey's or Lee's Lice Killer for Mites (gal.)	1.00
Conkey's Sore Head Remedy	.25
Conkey's Diarrhoea Cure	.50
Conkey's Cholera Cure	.25
Conkey's Salve for Stick-Tights on Head	.25
International Poultry Tonic	.25
Magic Poultry Tonic	.25
Dr. Hess & Clark's Poultry Panacea	.25
Dr. Hess & Clark's Lice Powder	.25
Dr. Hess & Clark's Roup Remedy	.25

NEST EGGS

China per dozen \$.20 postpaid
Medicated, each 5c per dozen .50 postpaid

Stock Remedies

We will postpay any of the following Stock Remedies except Fly Knocker, which is not mailable, and is f. o. b. Plant City.

	Pkg.
Dr. Hess & Clark's Stock Powder	.25
Tilghman's Condition Powder	.25
Salt Brick (Medicated)	.25
Salt Brick (Plain)	.10

Black Draught (for Stock or Poultry)	25c and .50
International Stock Powder	.25
Magic Stock Tonic	.25
Magic Worm Remedy	.50
Conkey's Fly Knocker, gallon	\$1.00, quart .35
Lee's Best Conditioner	.25
Dr. Hess & Clark's Worm Remedy	.50

Sprayers

All Sprayers Delivered Free by Mail or Express.



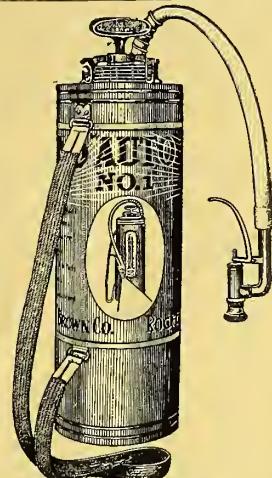
MYER'S KNAPSACK SPRAY PUMP

The tank holds five gallons and is fitted with lid and strainer which can be removed. Pump can be removed easily and is so arranged that no water can drip on the operator. The handle lever can be shifted from left to right shoulder at will. For a sprayer that will give you satisfactory service we recommend the Knapsack. The Compressed Air Sprayers are very nice when they are working right, but so often they fail to work right, which is the reason we recommend the Knapsack. Brass \$10.00, Galvanized \$6.75.

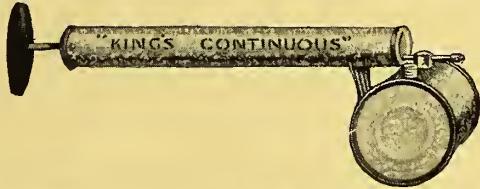
SPRAYERS—Continued.

THE BROWN SPRAYER

In the past decade we have handled many kinds and makes, but we are free to say this is one of the most satisfactory compressed air sprayers we ever sold. It is substantially made and it will meet every requirement where a compressed air sprayer is wanted. Capacity, four gallons. Brass \$6.50, Galvanized \$5.00.



KING'S CONTINUOUS HAND SPRAYER



One of the best hand sprayers made. There is a continuous mist or spray from the time you start the pump until some seconds after pump is stopped. Has two nozzle tips. Is recommended for fly-oils, etc. Holds one quart and is made of Galvanized iron, price 75c.

NEW MISTY HAND SPRAYER



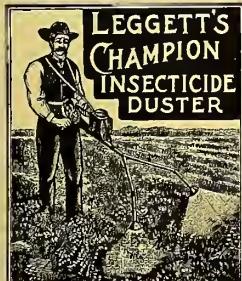
This is a splendid and serviceable sprayer. Has large powerful pump. Lock seamed can. Made of heavy tin. Holds one quart. Price 50c.

MIDGET



This is a dandy little hand sprayer, holding one pint and well made. Will handle disinfectants, bug poisons, etc. Price 35c.

LEGGETT'S CHAMPION DUSTER



Distributes Paris Green, Sulphur, Lime, Dry Bordeaux Mixture, Bug Death, Tobacco Dust and various preparations for dusting plants. Adjustable to any width row. Will dust two rows at a time. Many thousands in use. Price \$8.00.

LIGHTNING DRY POWDER DUSTER

Easy to operate and will spray up or down, or straight ahead, also under leaves of plants. Is useful for exterminating all bugs and all sucking insects. Can use Tobacco Dust, Paris Green, Bug Death, etc. Price \$1.25.

All the above Sprayers are mailable and will be sent postpaid anywhere in the State.

Insecticides

ARSENATE OF LEAD PASTE



Use from 2 to 3 pounds to a barrel, or 50 gallons of water. Arsenate of Lead will not burn the tender foliage and is very effective for caterpillars, cutworms and all leaf-eating insects. Pound 20c, 5 lbs. 90c, 10 lbs. \$1.50.

Arsenate of Lead Powder—Pound 30c, 10 lbs. \$2.50.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE—QUICK

Comes in ten-pound packages correctly proportioned to make one barrel of spray. Very effective, quickly and easily made. Used principally for Blight and Rust. The addition of two or three pounds of Arsenate of Lead makes a splendid combination for both Rust and all leaf-eating insects. 10-lb. pkg. \$1.00.

BI-SULPHIDE OF CARBON

Best thing known for ridding grain of weevils and for destroying ants and vermin. In gallon cans, \$2.25.

BUG DEATH

Is absolutely harmless to human beings and animals, but as the name indicates, sure death to all bugs and all leaf-eating insects, and furthermore does not injure the plant as many other insecticides do. Everybody knows that it is dangerous to use Arsenate of Lead, Paris Green and many other insecticides on cabbage, and other vegetables. 1b. 15c, 10 lbs. \$1.00, 100 lbs. \$8.00



Pat. March 16 and Nov. 9, 1897.
Pat. in Canada Nov. 2, 1897,
and Jan. 25, 1900



PREVENTS BLIGHT
A PLANT FOOD
KILLS BUGS

BORDEAUX MIXTURE AND PARIS GREEN COMPOUND

A powder used for dusting plants of all kinds, to kill sucking and leaf-eating insects. Is also a preventive of Rust. 1b. 30c, 10 lbs. \$2.50.

INSECTICIDES—Continued.

BLACK LEAF "40"

Half-pound can will make one barrel of solution highly recommended for Hessian Fly, Aphis, Plant Lice, Thrip and all soft-bodied and sucking insects. Add two pounds of Arsenate of Lead which makes a fine combination for both biting and sucking insects. Black Leaf "40" in $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. sealed can, 80c; 2-lb. can \$2.50 postpaid.

PARIS GREEN



Can be made into a spray or used as a dry powder poison. Can also be used in connection with Bordeaux Mixture, which makes a splendid insecticide and fungicide. For all leaf-eating insects there is nothing better or more effective, but there is danger of burning the plants and great care must be exercised when it is used. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, 10 lbs. \$3.00.

BLUE STONE

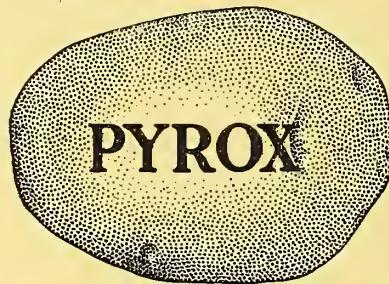
1 lb. 15c, 25 lbs. 13c per lb., 100 lbs. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb., by bbl. 12c per lb.

SULPHUR

Can be used alone or with mixtures for Rust, Mites, Red Spider and other insects that attack beans and various other vegetables. lb. 5c, 25 lbs. \$1.00, 100 lbs. \$3.50.

TOBACCO DUST

(High Grade Snuff.) Used as an insecticide for various things: Bud-worms, insects that breathe through their sides, Aphis, fowl houses and nests. lb. 5c, 25 lbs. \$1.00, 100 lbs. \$3.50.



The One Spray THAT STICKS in Spite of Rains.

The one spray that can be applied in a fine mist-like spray, covering and protecting every part of the leaf and stem against the microscopic spores that otherwise would find lodging and develop rust and other plant troubles, is PYROX.

The one spray that is so smooth and fine it will go through the finest nozzles without clogging, thus going further and doing the most thoroughly effective work, is PYROX. The one spray that is positively death to all leaf-eating insects and prevents blight, rot, rust and other fungous diseases, is PYROX.

The one spray that stimulates growth, keeps the leaves bright, green, strong and healthy right through the season, makes the plants vigorous and produce to the very limit, is PYROX.

Mr. J. S. Wuepper, of Delray, Fla., writes: "Pyrox was worth as much to me as the fertilizer I put in the ground, for I picked 475 crates of tomatoes per acre and left 200 crates on the vines, it being too late to get price. My neighbor used Bordeaux Mixture and Paris Green and the same amount of fertilizer and same culture as I did and picked only 50 crates to the acre." Mr. E. H. Odell, of Webster, Fla., reports an increase of thirty

per cent in his yield of tomatoes.

Use it to prevent tomato rust, kill tomato worms, and all leaf-eating insects and fungous diseases on cucumbers, beans, celery, peppers, egg plant, Irish potatoes.

What Pyrox Does

It kills leaf-eating worms and bugs and prevents fungous diseases in the same operation.

It saves time and labor because it is used by simply mixing with cold water.

It does away with guess work, for it is prepared under the direct supervision of expert chemists and it has stood the test of practical use by practical men for seventeen years.

It sticks like paint and is not washed off by even heavy rains. Respraying is required only to cover the new growth and the plant is protected during the wet weather when protection is most needed.

It stimulates the plant, keeps the leaves healthy and green and makes the plant more vigorous, thus increasing the yield.

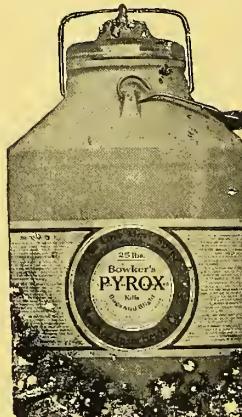
What Pyrox is and What it Costs

Pyrox is a creamy paste so smooth and fine that it will go through the finest nozzle without clogging and it will produce a mist as fine as fog. It covers the plant so thoroughly that insects and fungous diseases have no chance to damage it and it will go further and do more thorough work than any other materials.

Pyrox is the best investment you can make in the growing of your truck crops. It costs too much for seed, fertilizer and labor to take any chances.

One pound of Pyrox makes seven gallons of spray. Stop Your Spraying Troubles and Your Crop Troubles With Pyrox.

All ready to use. Just add water and spray.



Price of Pyrox F. O. B. Plant City, Florida.

5 lbs., 1 crock	\$ 1.00
10 lbs., 1 crock	1.75
25 lbs., 1 container	4.00
50 lbs., 1 kit	7.50
100 lbs., 1 keg	13.50
300 lbs., 1 bbl.	38.00
500 lbs., 1 bbl.	60.00

Order Pyrox now from us, and give your crops Lasting protection from insects and fungous diseases. Write for our valuable free booklet.

WHALE OIL SOAP

Used largely for Whitefly, Rust, Mites, San Jose Scale, Thrip and various other sucking insects. It is harmless to tender foliage and a spray that can be used very effectively many times in keeping the rabbits from eating beans and other vegetables. Use from 5 to 10 pounds of Whale Oil Soap to 50 gallons of water, according to the strength desired. lb-bar 25c, 10 lb. \$2.25.

Insecticide Formulas

BORDEAUX MIXTURE

Blue Stone, 4 pounds; Quick Lime, 6 pounds; water, 50 gallons. Dissolve the Blue Stone in 3 gallons of hot water and strain into 50-gallon barrel. Slack the Lime slowly in tight box or bucket and make into a very thin paste, and strain to same barrel with Blue Stone and stir thoroughly, and then fill barrel with water. Never make up more than will be used same day, for after it stands 24 hours it loses its strength. The addition of 2 or 3 pounds of Arsenate of Lead to a barrel of Bordeaux Mixture makes a fine combination spray for Blight and all leaf-eating insects.

PARIS GREEN, DRY

One-half pound Paris Green and 20 pounds lime. Apply with a duster or any other convenient way.

PARIS GREEN SPRAY

One-half pound Paris Green and 6 pounds lime to 50 gallons of water.

PARIS GREEN AND BORDEAUX MIXTURE COMBINED

Paris Green, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound and 50 gallons of Bordeaux Mixture.

TOBACCO TEA

Ten pounds High-grade Tobacco Dust and 15 gallons of water. Boil vigorously for 25 minutes and then strain. Makes a splendid spray for Thrips, Plant Lice and all soft-bodied insects.

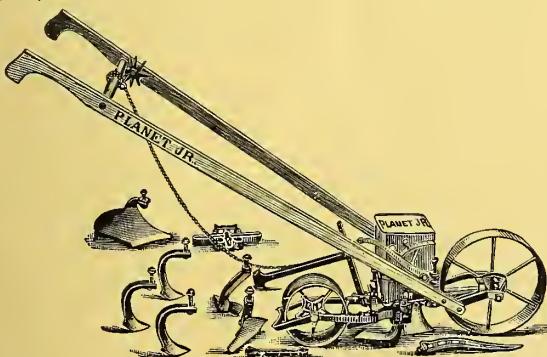
CUTWORM MASH

One quart syrup, peck bran and $\frac{1}{4}$ pound Paris Green. Mix thoroughly and put out in the late afternoon around plants, or you may scatter broadcast before planting. Be cautious, as this is a deadly poison.

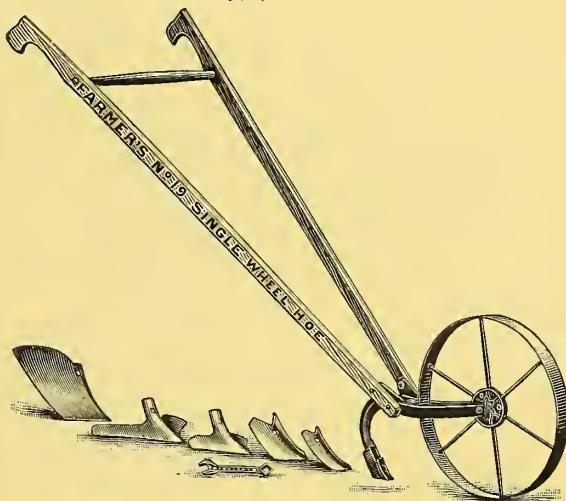
Cultivators

In this busy and progressive age no farm can afford to be without the proper tools and equipment. There are thousands of cases where a few dollars judiciously spent would make work a pleasure where it was once drudgery and many times save the expense of an extra hand or two. Often the logic of above is fully appreciated but many times the individual feels that he can not afford the outlay of a few dollars at the time when perhaps the saving of time and labor hire for just one week would pay for the necessary equipment and at the same time turn work into play.

Below we show cuts of some very handy Planet Jr. Tools.



No. 4 Planter Jr., combined hill and drill seeder, wheel hoe, cultivator and plow is a prime favorite with gardeners and especially those who, while not having a large acreage get a lot of pleasure and profit from using a seed drill and a wheel hoe to plant and cultivate their family garden or truck farm. Even those who think they haven't quite enough work to warrant buying a drill will find that this combined tool will quickly pay for itself in satisfaction, in labor saving and in increased crops. It combines in a single convenient implement. The machine is easily pushed and the great variety and fine design of the attachment please every one who uses them. It is particularly valuable for planting and cultivating all manner of vegetable crops. Steel driving wheel, weight complete, 50 pounds. Holds 2½ qts. The following constitutes the equipment: 1 pair six-inch hoes, three cultivator teeth, one garden plow, one leaf guard and one marker. Price complete \$11.00, as a seeder only, \$9.00.



No. 19 Farmers' single wheel hoe, cultivator and plow. This attractive and inexpensive implement is especially designed for the farmers' garden or field work, and offers to every one a cheap and effective tool that should be in the possession of every gardener or truck farmer. The high wheel is liked by many; the standard is slotted for depth regulation and an adjustable malleable piece carries all the steels that go with the machine. The cultivating blades do deep work and mark out rows for various seeds and plants.

The sweeps are fine for level work, and the plow marks out furrows, covers them and plows to or from different crops. The greater variety and fine shape and quality of tools makes the implement valuable for many kinds of work. It is strong, well made and quickly adjusted. The height of the handle can be changed to suit man or woman, boy or girl.

Equipment: One 2-inch cultivating tooth, one 4-inch cultivating tooth, one 5-inch sweep, one 10-inch sweep and one plow; weight 21 lbs.; price \$3.75.

Send for cultivator catalogs, it is yours for the asking. You would probably want a different cultivator to those which we list. If your Planter Jr. is out of order, broken parts, etc., we can furnish same.

Do not forget to take advantage of our FARM PAPER OFFER. If you are a PRACTICAL FARMER, YOU should have BOTH PAPERS, and if you are not a Practical Farmer, you need them. LET US HAVE YOUR SUBSCRIPTION ALONG WITH YOUR SEED ORDER.

Poultry Remedies and Feed

Poultry raising is one of the most profitable lines of industry, especially for the farmer, and furnishes the wives and daughters with an ever increasing amount of pin money, but to obtain results your chicks must be kept in a vigorous, healthy growing state. They must not be allowed to become infested with stick-tights, lice or fleas. Keep an eye on your flock and note the first signs of disease and occasionally give Germozone, which keeps chicks healthy. We keep at all times a full supply of best chick feed, charcoal, Alfalfa meal, beef scrap, mica grit, malted milk and crushed bone; also poultry remedies, egg maker, lice killer, roup, cholera and diarrhea cures, Germozone and tonic.

Incubators



OLD TRUSTY INCUBATORS

We Pay Freight

If you want one of the very best incubators on the market for the least money, you will surely make no mistake in purchasing an Old Trusty. This machine is made out of California red wood, and covered over with galvanized iron, which causes it to hold heat and moisture, which is an advantage over most all other incubators, and has proven highly satisfactory.

This popular and well-known machine is sold all over the United States.

Old Trusty Incubators complete, 100-egg, \$9.80; 150-egg, \$13.00; 200-egg, \$17.50.

Old Trusty Incubator and Brooder combined with all fixtures, 100-egg, \$14.35; 150-egg, \$18.50; 200-egg, \$24.00.

Old Trusty Brooders complete, 100-chick, \$5.75; 150-chick, \$7.00; 200-chick, \$7.75.

We make shipment from Plant City, freight prepaid to your station at manufacturer's price.

BUCKEYE INCUBATORS

This is a dandy little machine, holds 65 eggs, well-made, fine hatcher and handsomely designed. Can be placed on a table or in closet as it takes up very little room. When you buy a Buckeye you may feel sure you are getting one of the best standard makes.

Price complete with all equipment and instruction book, \$7.00 delivered.

INCUBATOR THERMOMETER

Tycos Postpaid 75c

Kilgore Seed Produce Satisfactory Results

• • •

We have been untiring in our efforts to secure only such seed as would give our customers the very highest results.

Our Hobby has been, not to sell the most but the best. We have not simply labored from sun to sun, but often burned the midnight oil and as our business keeps growing, we feel that these efforts have not been in vain.

**Kilgore
Seed Co.**

Canning Supplies

CANNING AT HOME

A great problem that should interest the fruit and vegetable growers of Florida is the utilization of the surplus left on hand when the markets become glutted. There are hundreds of families throughout the State that let enough of the hard worked for products go to waste each season to more than half feed them. Now it is time we were waking up. Suppose each family had from five hundred to a thousand cans of choice fruits and vegetables that can be put up at small cost, how much more would you need before your living would already be made for the coming year? Some may say they haven't time to do this, but this would be like a man who had to work for a living, saying he hadn't time to work.

Every fruit and truck grower should own a small canning machine, not to can at odd times with, but at the proper time, make canning a part of the business. Stop and figure for a little while and see if you can think of anything that will save you more money (which means money made) than to spend a few days each year putting up what might be called by-product. The home grown products are always of a higher grade than that which is shipped in. Below we give some figures showing the small cost at which canning can be done less the labor and canning machine which is less than $2\frac{3}{4}$ cents per three pound can.

One thousand 3-pound cans	\$25.00
One-half pound salammoniac .....	.20
One pound wire solder .....	.35
One quart fluxing fluid .....	.30
One pound bar solder .....	.35
	<hr/>
	\$26.20

Our Government sees the need of this and is spending thousands of dollars, not only in Florida but all over the United States sending out agents and demonstrators to organize canning clubs and to encourage the people along this line.

CANNING MACHINES

The Farm Canning Machines are the very best made. They have been thoroughly tested throughout Florida and all the Southern States, and are used almost exclusively by all the canning clubs, not only in this state, but all the South. Therefore, if you want one of the very best, up-to-date, practical canners, that will absolutely do the work perfectly with the least possible labor, we assure you that you will make no mistake to buy a "Farm Canner."

It is simple, and with the book of instructions that goes with each machine, can be operated by any ten-year old girl.

These machines are the most complete and convenient that we have ever seen on the market. They come set up ready for operation.

The fire box is made in the boiler, being entirely surrounded by water, giving it tremendous heating capacity and it will not burn out as long as there is water in the canner covering the fire box. It requires neither furnace nor cook stove for operation and may be moved from place to place while in operation without hindrance to the work. Burns ordinary wood and has a daily capacity of 400 to 800 cans. The machine is fully equipped for all fruits, vegetables and meats. You can take them to the shade trees where it is cool and pleasant to do your canning.

On account of the many thousands of these canners turned out annually, the manufacturers are able to put these machines out at a very reasonable price, for one of the most beautiful working canners you can possibly buy, no matter what price you may pay.

Each outfit is sold with a positive guarantee that if it does not do perfect work in every respect, everything will be made right, or your money will be refunded by the manufacturer. Any fruit or vegetable packed on these machines will stand the pure food test, and it will not be necessary to use any preservative acid where the Farm canner is used.

OUR NO. B. CANNER

No. B. complete, consists of canning boiler, 2 lifting hooks, 2 trays, 1 charcoal furnace, 1 tipping steel, 1 pair can tongs, 1 capping steel, and a book of instructions. Capacity—will exhaust and process 28 2-lb. cans and 16 3-lb. cans at the same time. Shipping weight, 60 pounds. Price \$6.00 f. o. b. Plant City.

OUR NO. B. B. CANNER

This is our new model machine, and we believe it is the greatest value ever offered in a Home Canner. It is double the width of the No. B. and made on the same principles. The following implements make the outfit complete: 1 canning boiler, 4 canning trays, each holding 14 No. 2 or 8 No. 3 cans; 1 charcoal furnace, one tipping steel, 1 pair can tongs, and a book of instructions. Shipping weight, 90 pounds. Price \$8.00 f. o. b. Plant City.

CANS

We handle the Standard Packer's Cans with 2 1-16" opening, with solder hemmed caps.

per case per 1000

2 pound cans and caps (125 cans to case) \$2.50 \$20.00

3 pound cans and caps (100 cans to case) 2.50 25.00

Less quantities than case:

2 pound cans $2\frac{3}{4}$ cents each.

3 pound cans $2\frac{3}{4}$ cents each. Will sell any quantity. These prices are f. o. b. Plant City.

CANNING SUPPLIES

Solder wire, pound	\$.35
Solder bar, pound .....	.35
Salammoniac, pulverized, pound .....	.35
Salammoniac, bar, pound .....	.35
Fluxing fluid, pint .....	.15
Capping steels, each	1.50
Tipping irons, each .....	.40
Charcoal furnace, each .....	.40
Extra caps, hundred .....	.35

Where any of the above fixtures or supplies are to be sent by mail, add 10c each for capping and tipping steels, furnace, fluxing fluid, caps, and 5c per pound for other supplies, to cover postage. We will sell you any quantity less than a pound up. If you are going to use a large quantity of cans or supplies, let us make you a special delivered price on same. We will save you money.

Flowers

Do not fail to send us a seed order for a dollar or over of 5c and 10c packages and obtain one or two of the beautiful flowers offered on the inside back cover. They are sure to please and we are anxious for every one of our customers to have one of these plants. In case you do not need so many of the small packages, send names and addresses of ten of your friends with any order and get either of the magnificent premiums absolutely FREE. We guarantee safe delivery and assure you they will look as if they had just been lifted from the pot into your hands. They are packed and shipped from greenhouses by experts and will be sure to please all flower lovers. Do not put this off, order today.

When to Plant Your Crops in Florida

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY

Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Buckwheat, Cabbage, Cantaloupes, Carrots, Collards, Cauliflower, Sweet Corn, Cucumbers, Dasheen, Egg Plant, Kale, Lettuce, Leek, Mustard, Onion, Onion Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Pepper, Garden Peas, Potatoes, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Rye, Squash, Spinach, Tobacco, Tomatoes, Turnips, Rutabaga and Watermelons.

MARCH

Pole, Lima, Bush and Butter Beans, Beets, Benne, Bermuda and all other grasses, Broom Corn, Barley, Cabbage, Carrots, Cantaloupes, Chicken Corn, Chufas, Collards, Dasheen, Egg Plant, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Lespedeza, Sweet, Field and Kaffir Corn, Cucumbers, Goobers, Lyon, Yokohoma, Soja and Velvet Beans, Radishes, German and Pearl Millet, Okra, Peanuts, Pumpkins, Rice, Rape, Sorghum, Sage, Squash, Sunflower, Tomatoes, Turnips, Cow Peas, Egyptian Wheat, and Watermelons.

APRIL

Pole Beans, all Grasses, Broom Corn, Cantaloupe, Cowpeas, Beggar Weed, Chicken Corn, Chufas, Benne, Lespedeza, Field, Kaffir and Popcorn, Goobers, Lyon, Yokohoma, Velvet and Soja Beans, Potatoes, Cattail and German Millet, Mustard, Okra, Peanuts, Pumpkins, Radishes, Rice, Sorgum, Sunflower, Watermelon and Egyptian Wheat.

MAY

Pole Beans, Benne, Beggar Weed, various Grasses, Broom Corn, Field, Chicken, Kaffir and Popcorn, Chufas, Goobers, Lyon, Velvet, Yokohoma and Soja Beans, Lespedeza, Millet, Cowpeas, Peanuts, Pumpkins, Rice, Radishes, Sorghum, Sunflower, Okra and Egyptian Wheat.

JUNE

Beggar Weed, Chufas, various Grasses, Goobers, Egg Plant, Lyon, Velvet, Yokohoma and Soja Beans, Broom, June and Kaffir Corn, Lespedeza, Millets, Cowpeas, Peanuts, Pepper, Rice, Okra, Mustard, Soja Beans, Sorghum, Sunflower, Turnips, Rutabagas, Collards and Egyptian Wheat.

JULY

Beggar Weed, Celery, Chufas, Egg Plant, various Grasses, Collards, Kaffir Corn, Lespedeza, Mustard, Millets, Okra, Cowpeas, Spanish Peanuts, Pepper, Rice, Sorghum, Turnips and Rutabagas, all varieties Velvet Beans, and Sunflower.

AUGUST

Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cucumber, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Egg Plant, all varieties Grasses, German Millet, Pepper, Mustard, Okra, Onion Sets, Cowpeas, Radishes, Squashes, Tomatoes, Sunflower, Sorghum, Turnips and Rutabagas.

SEPTEMBER

Bush Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Barley, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Cucumbers, Kale, Lettuce, Leek, Mustard, Okra, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Garden Peas, Irish Potatoes, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Sage, Spinach, Squashes, Tomatoes, Turnips and Rutabagas.

OCTOBER

Alfalfa, Red, Crimson, White and Burr Clover, various Grasses, Bush Beans, Barley, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Garden Peas, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas, Oats, Vetch, Sage and Wheat.

NOVEMBER

Alfalfa, Natal, Rhodes and Rye Grasses, Burr Clover, Barley, Buckwheat, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Garden Peas, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas, Oats, Vetch and Wheat.

DECEMBER

Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Barley, Buckwheat, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Garden Peas, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas, Vetch, Oats and Wheat.

Points on Planting a Crop

The first step to be taken in making a crop is the thorough preparation of your land. You need not think that you are going to get the best results without the proper effort. This would be directly against the principle of nature. The next and most important consideration is the Seed. Without the right sort of pure, reliable Seed, Seed adapted to your climatic conditions and Seed that produces the variety and quality that the markets demand, your failure is already assured.

Remember, that with the combination of well prepared land, right cultivation, good Seed, proper temperature and moisture, you will surely succeed.

To make the most profitable crop, regardless of what you may be planting every step should be advisedly taken, from the preparation of the soil to the harvesting.

Trucking or farming is a business, and it is the height of folly to even think of success if same is not carried out on a business principle the same as any other successful business must be operated.

It is a matter of what you put into a thing as to

what you get out of it. This is a true saying and applies to every phase of life. To make a success of tilling the soil you have got to be just as diligent as you would in any other line of business.

Time Required to Mature Various Crops Ready for Table Use.

We endeavor to give the time that it takes to mature a crop on many of the important items. Of course this can only be approximate, depending largely upon just how favorable the seasons are to any crop. However, the information given will be found correct, with right climatic conditions.

The question of maturity which we base our figures on, is the time in which it takes in Florida to grow the product to a marketable state.

This information will be found just following the variety name of each item where given.

PLANTS

Florida Plant Company

When you feel that you have made a complete crop failure because you did not get your seed beds started in time or for any other reason over which you have no control, write us for prices on Plants, we keep them growing always in season.

We make a specialty of growing extra early plants of the following varieties:

Tomato, Sweet Potato, Cabbage, Egg Plant, Pepper, Lettuce, Celery, Strawberry and a great many others.

If you want to plant a small garden or a large acreage for market, write for our price list of Plants. We solicit your orders and inquiries.

Address all Plant correspondence to

FLORIDA PLANT COMPANY
PLANT CITY, FLORIDA

ELECTRO CHEMICAL RING

Cures Diseases Caused by Acid in the Blood

Sold on a positive guarantee. Try the ring three weeks and if you do not feel that you have been benefited, return same and your money will be refunded promptly, and unconditionally. People who are subject to rheumatism, kidney and all uric acid diseases, have experimented for hundreds of years and have spent millions of dollars, taking and applying remedies with little effect. If you are a sufferer of rheumatism, bladder and kidney disease, gallstones, rheumatic paralysis, St. Vitus dance, infantile paralysis, asthma, neuralgia and all other diseases caused by uric acid in the blood, write for booklet giving full information. This is not a faith cure but a scientific remedy that has made thousands of marvelous cures, and it costs you nothing to try it. Could anything be fairer?

Address

MRS. J. E. MOTES, Florida Agent
PLANT CITY, FLORIDA

FLOWERS FREE



With each one dollar's worth or more of Garden Seeds purchased in five and ten-cent packages entitles you to choice of either of the following plants, with which you may beautify your home. Or you can obtain the free offer by sending the names and addresses of ten of your friends or neighbors who are truckers or farmers, together with any order. Be sure to give the initials of each name. Remember, to get the premium with the one-dollar purchase, same must be composed of 5 and 10-cent packets of garden seeds.

What is Home without flowers? You may take the humblest home in the land and by surrounding it with a yard filled with beautiful flowers and shrubs add a thousand per cent to the appearance, besides the pleasure yourself and others will derive. Flowers speak volumes of love and cheer, and no home should be without them. The following gives names and is descriptive of the free offerings which will be sent by parcel post.

CRAPE JESSAMINE OR ROSE BAY

Large, pure white, scented double flowers produced at intervals. Leaves glossy, broad evergreen. Makes a fine ornamental hedge, not defensive.

AUSTRALIAN SILK OAK

A special fern-leaved tree, growing 120 feet in height. Evergreen and especially adapted as a shade tree for South Florida and South California, as it is as hardy as an orange tree. Also used in decorating apartments, etc. Makes a magnificent pot plant.

BOUGAINVILLEA

May be called by some, the pink vine which is seen growing in all its glory throughout the State. A very conspicuous plant with masses of purple flowers, usually in winter and spring, but show-

ing some bloom most of the year. May be grown as a vine or shrub, or small tree by training.

HIBISCUS

A large single flower, the broad petals yellow, with small red veins, shading through delicate violet into the intense red center. Yellow beneath with prominent veins, shading into white, towards the calyx. Leaves delicately veined and rather small. General effect of flower is salmon; profuse bloomer.

COCONUT

A perfectly magnificent palm resembling a Royal Palm, but of slightly smaller size (reaching a height of 50 feet or more), with great plump leaves from 10 to 15 feet long, dark shining green. Our best Palm for street planting.

Should you care to purchase any of the above plants same will be sent postpaid at 35 cents each.

KILGORE SEED COMPANY
PLANT CITY, FLA.